TO PREVENT OR REMEDY
Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments, use
CALVERT'S 20 % CARBOLIC SOAP.
EXTRACT of Letter from London Mission, Lake Tangal nyika, Central Africa :—"Here, the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent. Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."
If used at Bed Time it generally prevents Mosquito Bites.
In 1s. Tablets (English Rate).
F. C. CALVERT & Co. MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,710—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P. M.
B.I. S. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th June.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th "
P. PENINSULAR	6207	F. H. Seymour	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July,
B.I. S. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
B.I. S. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.I. S. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R.M.I., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE		3,820	650	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA †	C. Beilen	4,351	350	7th July 1896
GISELA	G. deGrisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Orlando	4,409	350	21st June 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 8, 1896.

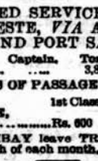
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO .... 23rd June 1896
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning *Via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June 1896.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,255	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 13th June.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

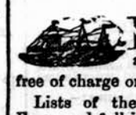
VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing undone. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th June, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 16th June, at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 11th June, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, about the 10th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 6th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 19th June.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th June, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
THE FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.
A combination of powerful NERVE and BRAIN Tonics, so carefully compounded that each ingredient imparts its full remedial effect to the system. RAISING the SPIRITS ; INCREASING the APPETITE and INVIGORATING the whole BODY.
Per Bottle Rs. 3.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE RAINFALL
Can be easily measured by any one by means of a
RAIN GAUGE,
which consists of an accurately made 5-inch Funnel, connected with a bottle, and enclosed in a Japanned case, with an opening at the side for convenience of observing the collected rainfall without disturbing the frame and a measure, which holds half an inch of rain for a 5 inch area, sub-divided into fiftieths.
Price, complete, Rs. 10.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per measem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse foot, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

TREACHER'S HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs,	a.
Special Invalid BRANDY, 15 years old	per doz.	82	0	91	8
Extra Special Liqueur,	do. per bot.	7	0	8	0
Fine Old Pale Cognac, 3 Star	do. per doz.	52	8	58	8
Old Pale Cognac, 2 Star	do. per doz.	45	8	51	0
Do. do. 1 Star	do. per doz.	39	8	44	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
BOOKS FOR STATION LIBRARIES.
This Company has supplied many of the
PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES
and Schools in India to the satisfaction of its numerous clients. Enquiries for Catalogues, Estimates, or Information will be promptly responded to.
Messrs. THACKER & Co., LD., will send on application a
LIST OF 1,000 VOLUMES
fairly representative of English Literature, and including a liberal selection of the Scientific and Technical Works most likely to be useful.
The want of a guide to the organisation and selection of small Mofussil Libraries has long been felt, and the impetus which the
INDIAN AND COLONIAL SERIES
has given to the establishment of Libraries has increased the need.
It is not pretended that this is a list of the 1,000 "Best" Books, or even of the Books which we think should be read, but we have tried to include works which during a long experience of library work we have found to be most useful and acceptable to the readers.

"DOVE" BEER.
Per doz. qts. Rs. 6.
" " pts. " 4.
THE "DOVE" BRAND PILSENER BEER was supplied to H. I. H. the CROWN PRINCE of AUSTRIA, during his Tour in India, and His Imperial Highness declared it to be THE BEST PILSENER.
SOLE AGENTS :—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

THE RAINS.
AIR-TIGHT CASES.
LADIES' AIR-TIGHT DRESS BOXES,
ENCLOSED IN STRONG DEAL CASES.
GENTLEMEN'S AIR-TIGHT DRESS SUIT CASES.
OFFICERS' AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES,
HOLDING HELMET, SWORD, UNIFORM, &C.
OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
THORPE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES.
WE respectfully call the attention of residents in Bombay and Mofussil to this Department of our Business, which is well STOCKED with the Best and Freshest GOODS, imported every fortnight from the most reliable sources.
Our NEW PRICE LIST, Just Published, containing REDUCED PRICES, may be had on application.
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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
MONSOON BOOTS.
OUR SPECIAL BOOT,
BLACK CALF,
EXTRA STOUT SOLES,
EXCELLENT VALUE.
LEATHER LINED,
RS. 16-8 CASH.

"NO POSSIBLE DOUBT WHATEVER"
THAT NATURE'S TONIC IS
the thing to put one right when out of sorts. Per Bottle Re. 1-8.
FROM
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds on fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ITALIAN CLARET.
Delicious bouquet, good body ; an Excellent Wine for the Hot Weather.
Bottles, per Doz., Rs. 11-8. Pints, per Doz., Rs. 6-8.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.
LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following :—
JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India,
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE LUXURY
OF A
DRYING BOTTLE
IN THE
MONSOON
is appreciated by every Smoker in India.
We hold an enormous stock, and have reduced our prices to the following :—

1 Quart	Rs.	2	0 each.
2 "	"	3	0 "
4 "	"	5	0 "
7 "	"	10	0 "

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL
ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
JUNE 11TH and 12TH.

MISS ANNIE MAY ABBOTT,

THE LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET,

The greatest phenomenon since the Christian Era.
TWO HOURS of Inexplicable Mystery.
Food for Thought.
Interesting, Entertaining, and Amusing.
What is this mighty force that overcomes physical strength and baffles the scientific world?
Assisted by
Mr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, the Popular English Tenor
and
SIGNOR ALFREDO GOULD,
The Eminent Operatic Baritone in their recital of song.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance, 9-15 p.m.,
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1. Children Half Price. Usual arrangement for soldiers.
Booking Office.—SOUNDY & Co.'s.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "Vincenzo Florio," Captain G. Ansaldo, are informed of her arrival from Genoa on the 9th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

L. CROCCO,
T. MASSARI,
Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

BULK OIL INSTALLATION.
RETAIL PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.
New Tins containing 4 Impl. Gallons .....each	2	2
Bulk Oil per 4 Imperial Gallons	1	13
Drums containing 4 Imperial Gallons .....each	4	0
Do. Empty.....	2	3

The Drums can be refilled with Bulk Oil whenever required. For Wholesale Prices apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 9th June, 1896.

GENT'S—
SILK UMBRELLAS,
PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS;
BEST LONDON MAKE.

FINE TWILL SILK.....	Rs.	12 8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	„	15 8
BEST TWILL SILK.....	„	18 8
EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK ...	„	21 0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that HIS HIGHNESS the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR has contracted TO SELL the Iron Screw Steamer "AVOCA," of the Gross Registered Tonnage of 1422 Tons, and the Net Tonnage of 993 Tons, of which the present Port of Registry is Zanzibar of 250 Horse-Power, formerly belonging to the P. and O. S. N. Company to Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub. All persons having any claim, right, title or interest in or to the same by way of mortgage, gift, sale, charge, lien, Charter or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within ten clays from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, right, title or interest, which will be deemed to have been waived.—Dated this 6th day of June, 1896.

CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM,
Attornies for the Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SEVAKLAL MATHURADAS, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased.

BAI MANGLA alias LALITA (widow of SEVAKLAL MATHURADAS) Guardian of the minor Son of the deceased ..... } Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 4th Day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. LANE,
The 5th day of June, 1896.
Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL and MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.
May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE MOOMBADAVIE CROSS ROAD, KALBADAVIE ROAD, AND CURRY ROAD, AT PAREL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the dates here undermentioned, by order of the mortgagee, Rolchund Khoosbalchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Judia Ambaram Bhugwan and Narayen Bhugwan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of April, 1894, and in the deed of further charge, dated the 25th day of March, 1895, the following properties, viz:—

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th day of June, 1896, at 4 p. m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of Fazendari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mombadevi Cross Road, formerly in the sub-district of Mandvi and now in the sub-district of Bombay, and fronting on the south by Mombadevi Tank road, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward, Nos. 771 and 772, Street Nos. 41, 43, 45, and 47 (1), containing by admeasurement 720 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Jadhewjee Kumulsey, on the west by the house of Bhaisett Jamnadas, on the south by a gully, and on the north by the Mombade Tank road.

ON FRIDAY, the 12th day of June 1896, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.

All that place of Fazendari ground, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kalbadevie, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 42 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No. 397, Street Nos. 45 and 47, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Kalbadevi road, on the north by the property of Cooverbai, wife of Dorabji Muncherjee Adnwala, and on the south by the property of Tribhowandas Lallobhai, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Jadia Ambaram Bhugwan and Narron Bhugwan and their tenants.

On SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, 1896, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of Government ground with the dwelling-house and chawl standing thereon, situate at Curry Road, near Sopari Baug, in Parel, in the registration sub-district and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,328 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collecter of Land Revenue under old No. 45, new No. 14183, and new Survey No. 2545, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 122. Street Nos. 24 to 35, and bounded on the east by Sopari Baug Road, on the south and west by the property of Peerbhoy Goolam Hoosein, Abdool Hoosein Nizamooddin and Hajee Ebrahim Aba, and on the north by Curry-road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applicatian may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF MIRRORS.

On MONDAY, next, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in account of the concerned.

3 cases of mirrors in walnut and gold and gold frames sizes 30 by 18, 25 by 16 and 24 by 14.

And on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jaffer Noor Alli and Co. ex s. s. Stolzenfels—

3 cases containing 1 pair of venctian mirrors, 55 by 53.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. J. E. Boucher, consisting of samples of hardware and fancy goods, writing tables and chairs, wearing apparel, despatch box, portmanteaus, etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank Building (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plateaware, crockery and glassware, iron safe by John Lord with Caubb's lock, cooking stove, large size musical box on stand with share rollers, Singer's sewing machine, lamps by Hink's and Ditmar, table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of Arthur G. Arron, Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHURCH STREET, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Bai Jivanbai, wife of Jamshedjee Hirjibhai Karanjia, the executrix of the last will of the late Pestonjee Bomanjee Sgomarivalla. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Church Street, Mazagon, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 253, Collector's new No. 11564, old survey No. 518 and new survey No. 3308 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 6814 and street No. 25, 27 and bounded on the east by the property of Francis De Souza, on the west by the property of Franjee Colorjee, on the north by the Church Street, and on the south by the Dolkar Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Jivanbai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th June, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JULGAUM COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the godowns of Nicoll Mill, by order of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Ragowjee Valjee—

82 bales Julgaum cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAIGAUM, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Bai Aimai, widow and executrix of Mr. Nowrojee Pallonjee Battliwalla (the mortgagee), and on account and at the risk of Jamsedjee Bhikhaji Naigaumwalla, the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned lots:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel o vacant land or ground, situate at Vadala, in Naigaum, in Bombay, known as Sivrichi bhat, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 960 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 141 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Elu, widow of Pedru Pereira, but now by that of Esmail Hajee Essak, on or towards the west by a public passage, and on or towards the north and south by the property of Kundajee Alujee, but now of Navasbai, wife of Jamsetjee Bhikhajee, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate at Vadala, in Naigaum, in Bombay, and known as Manguchi bhat, in the registration sub-district or Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,878 square yards of thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 184, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Government land, on or towards the west by the property of Nowrojee Pallonjee Battliwalla, on or towards the north by the property of Mohamed Shamjee, but now of Kikabhoy Atmaram, and on or towards the south by the property of Dosabhoy Cama, but now of Esmail Hajee Essa, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Bustim and Kola, at No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, as Attorneys for the Mortgagee's executrix or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES BENGAL COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the godowns of Mr. Chunda Ramjee, by order of Marwardi Toolsiram Ufadsoodilal and on account and risk of the Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Limited—

36 bales Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST PORTLAND CEMENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, 50 casks McEven Co.'s best Portland Cement.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods;

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature Brougham.
1 second-hand strong Victoria with removable coach-box.
1 light Chesnut Waler, going in single and double harness, very quiet.
1 C. B. Chesnut Galloway, 6 years, 14 hands, goes in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th June, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BELL LANE, WITHIN THE FORT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1896, at 5 p.m., by order of Hamabai, widow of Furdoonjee Framjee Koia, Manockbai, widow of Rustomjee Dadabhai Cama, Jaiji, widow of Sorabjee Barjorjee Jasawalla, and Bapujee Framjee Umrigar, the administratrixes and administrator of the property and credits of Khursetbai, widow of Pestonjee Nowrojee Rustamframna, deceased, the following property, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Bell Lane, within the Fort, and in the registration sub-disrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 squre yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 65, new No. 4901, old survey No. 1476 and 1477 and new survey No. 9475, and bounded on the east by the house belonging to the late Sorabjee Manockjee, on the west by the house of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, on the north by the said Bell Lane, and on the south by the wall of the compound of the late Rev. Fre Jao Luis, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under A Ward No. 1220 and Street Nos. 11—13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, Attorney for the said administratrixes and administrator, at his Office, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 10, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 475 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share, declared at the last General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be paid on and after the 22nd June, 1896, at the Company's Office, in 43, Esplanade Road, to all Shareholders, whose names are registered in the books of the Company on the 15th June, 1896, on presentation of Share Certificates.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 27th June, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN A. GEDDES,
Bombay. Acting Manager.

THE
GORAKHPUR BANK, LIMITED.

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in 1,000 Shares of 100 Each.

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For particulars apply to:—
MAHADEWA PRASAD,
Manager and Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 645 OF 1894.

RAO BAHADUR WASSOODEW PANDURANG of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, Government Pensioner, residing at Warden Road, Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
CRUSHNARAO PANDURANG, GUNPATRAO NANABHOY, DADAJEE NANABHOY, RAMRAO NARAYEN, MORESHWER NARAYEN, SHAMRAO NARAYEN, BALKRISHNA WASSOODEW, KESHAVRAO BALKRISHNA, YESHWANTRAO BALKRISHNA, KHANDERAO WASSUDEW, ANANDRAO CRUSHNARAO, VINAYAKRAO ANANDRAO, GAJANAN RAMRAO VINAYEK RAMRAO, GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, DINKAR RAMRAO, VASANT RAMRAO, HARISCHANDRA RAMRAO, PARVATIBAI, widow of NANABHOY PANDURANG, Deceased, ANNAPURNABAI, widow of NARAYEN PANDURANG, Deceased.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-third Day of September, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of June, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four hundred and six square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (2) and Street No. 313 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 701, Old Survey No. 203, and New Survey No. 1480, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Soondarjee Bamjee, on or towards the South partly by a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple, and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement, shop or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (1), and Street No. 311, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 701, Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East and South by the premises belonging to a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple, and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messr Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th Day of May, 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 394 OF 1892.

PARASHRAM GOPINATH of Bombay Hindu, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

(1) RUKHMABAI alias RUKMINIBAI, widow of the late GOPINATH WASSUDEOJI, (2) JANARDHAN GOPINATH, (3) HIRAJI GOPINATH, (4) NARAYEN GOPINATH, (5) KRISHNA GOPINATH and (6) RAMCHUNDRA GOPINATH, all of Bombay, Hindus, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort.....Defendants

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit, on the 28th day of January, 1895, it was ordered interalia that the Defendants HIRAJI GOPINATH and NARAYEN GOPINATH should within one calendar month from the date thereof pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,482, being his one-sixth Share of the moveable property left by the Testator and Rs. 1,518 in full satisfaction of his other demands and that until such payment the sums payable to the Plaintiff among others should be a charge upon the property specifically devised to the said Defendants Hiraji Gopinath and Narayen Gopinath and otherwise coming to their Share under the Will of Gopinath Wassudeoji save and except their Shares in the property No. 7 and that in default of payment of the said sums as aforesaid the said Plaintiff among others should be at liberty to charge interest at 6 per cent. per annum until payment and that the cost of making and publishing the award therein fixed at Rs. 420 should be paid by the Plaintiff and thesaid 2nd 3rd 4th and 6th Defendant, Janardhan Gopinath, Hiraji Gopinath, Narayen Gopinath, Krishna Gopinath and Ramchandra Gopinath in equal shares i e, each shall pay Rs. 70 and any party paying the whole sum of Rs. 420 should be entitled to recover the shares due from others:

And Whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 9th day of August, 1895, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendants Hiraji Gopinath and Narayen Gopinath in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say No. 1.—All that pieces or parcel of land or ground together with messuages, tenements built thereon, situate, lying and being at Banian Row containing by admeasurement square yards be the same little more or less and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward C No. 6239, street Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 24 and 1062, and New No. 7349, old survey No. 2118, and new survey No. 2-1262, and bounded as follows:—On the East partly by the property devised to Narayen Gopinath and partly by the property devised to Krishnarao Gopinath, on the West by the house of Thacker Hemraj Jackoo, on the South partly by the common passage of properties devised to 3rd 4th 5th and 6th defendants, and partly by the property devised to Krishnarao Gopinath, and on the North by the Banian Row. No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements built thereon situate lying and being at Pydhowni containing by admeasurement square yards be the same little more or less and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward C No. 8017, street Nos. 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 46, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 24 and 1062 and No. 7348, old survey No. 2118, and new survey No. 1263, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Bhendy Bazaar Road, on the West by the property devised to Hiraji Gopinath on the South by the property devised to Krishnarao Gopinath and on the North by the Banian Row.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the date and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virture of the said warrant of sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder and without reserve all the right, title and interest of the said defendants Hiraji Gopinath and Narayen Gopinath in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and of the charges created by the said decree and more particularly mentioned in the present Judge's order in the above suit and dated 6th February 1896.

The property firstly and secondly above described will be sold on the premises, at 3-30 and 3-45 o'clock p.m., respectively, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1896.

The following is a list of the rights charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

1. Claim of Ooma Thakree against the property firstly described for Rs. 5,300 with interest at 12 annas per cent. per mensem from the 14th of September, 1895, under an indenture of mortgage dated 22nd December, 1894.

2. Under clause (c) of Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure the attention of the purchaser is called to the directions in the said decree dated the 28th of January 1895, passed in the said suit No. 394 of 1893, with respect to certain passages, gullies, privies, water courses, &c., which are alleged to have been encroached upon by the Defendant Hiraji Gopinath.

3. Under clause (c) of Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure it is also notified that by the said Judge's order dated 6th February, 1896, obtained under Section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure the properties firstly and secondly described are sold free from the following charges, viz:—the charges created thereon by the said decree in favour of the Plaintiff and of the 2nd, 5th and 6th Defendants abovenamed and the property firstly described is also sold free from the mortgage claim of Harishanker Parashram.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants Hiraji Gopinath and Narayen Gopinath to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants Hiraji Gopinath and Narayen Gopinath have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 4th day of April, 1896.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. BHAISHUNKER and KANGA,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY
"PITCHER" WATER.
A BOON TO WOMEN.

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Manager.

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons and Government Paper, Bullion Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble Mr. FAZULBHOY SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO VISRAM, C.I.E. Esq.
	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	60,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,457½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld., Mgc ...	{ 10,000 / 25,000	100 / 75		10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to £45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		670
Anglo-Indian	1,345			Nil	
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	600	1,000	100 / 1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S.& W. Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	645
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000		730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,820
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	965
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,135
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100		110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		dvd Rs12	690
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	745
Curimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,125
David Mill	1,400	500	1,000	dvd Rs.25	630
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	125
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	665
Frangjee Petit	1,380	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	675
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	775
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	690
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,625
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.40	570
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld					810
James Greaves	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	770
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	25	225
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	330
Jeevraj Balloo	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	260
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,135
Do., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs30	330xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	890
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	285
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	• 30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,245
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.120	3,425
Mahaluxmee	1,000	1,000	1,000	N	580
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,790
Maseegon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co. Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 250 / 50	dvd 44	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	50	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	625
Oriental	5,795	625	625	dvd Rs20	490
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,425
Queen Mills	926	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	945
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,190
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,770
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	965
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dv Rs 12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	335
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	490
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	515
Sradoshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs30	745
Samoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	715xd
Union Spinning					
Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	480xd
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000		525
Ueni shunker Lukhmishunker Co Mill Co, Ld	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	330
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000		
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock		£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.		£ 18			
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,160
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhowmagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	250	dv Rs12½	185
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	220
Colaba	500	1,888	1,000	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	200	dvd Rs 6	1183
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	580
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	525
Mahura Press Co., Ld	300	200	200	16 pr. ct.	275
Mahmadpura Cotton Ginand P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	500	dvd Rs 4	95
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	125	Nil	390
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	535
New Indian	4,000	125	500	dvd Rs 9	180
Prince of Wales	100	500	125	25	520
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	20	380
Sassoon	300	500	75	30	885
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	500	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	1,000	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	750	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	250	16	200
Volkart		1,000	all	12	210
			10	dvd Rs65	1,260
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,750	100	100	15 / 14	390
Back Bay Baths	500	5(	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,100
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,550
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	550
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	255
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr.ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	103
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Sandy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		180
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	30

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-6 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-10
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	27-5
Do. do. new	,,	27-3
Australia bar Gold	,,	27-6
Bombay bar Gold	,,	27-4
Sovereigns	,,	17-4
Do. Dracons	,,	17-3
Silver T	,,	25-11
£75 Do.	,,	26-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Kaveri entered the dock on Monday, and H. M. steamers Magdala and Tenasserim yesterday; the steamer Taif left it on Monday, and the steamers Pachumba and Mohammadi yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Methley Hall entered the dock yesterday.

A BHATTIA SANITARIUM AT LANOWLI.—Mr. Nanjee Parmanund, a Bhattia merchant of Bombay, has been building a sanitarium for his co-religionists at Lanowli. Accommodation on the latest sanitary principles will be provided for seven Bhattia families. The new building will be open for use next year.

A CHAWL FOR ZOROASTRIANS AT OODWADA.—A correspondent states that it is the intention of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit to build, on the vacant land adjoining his bungalows at Oodwada, a chawl large enough to accommodate seventeen Zoroastrian families. The cost is estimated at one lakh of Rupees, and the work will be commenced next year.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).—Mails for Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Bagamoya, Kilwa, Ibo, Mazambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, East London, Algoa Bay and Cape Town, per extra s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at, 5 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

ACCIDENT AT THE PORT TRUST WORKSHOPS.—Vithoo Naima, a labourer, aged eighteen years, residing at the 10th Lane, Khetwady, and employed at the Port Trust workshops at Mazagon, was accidentally injured on Monday evening by a sheet of iron falling off a lorry on to his right foot, causing a wound thereon, about six inches and a-half in length and an inch in depth, severing the tendon at the ankle. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Spring's Delight ... Geibel
Valse	Christmas Roses ... Waldteufel
Overture	Le Duc D'Olonne ... Auber
Polka	Jen D'Esprit ... Waldtenfel
Selection	The Nauch Girl ... Solomon
Lancer	The Savoy ... Moore

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT GIRGAUM ROAD.—On Monday afternoon, a horse, attached to a dog-cart, belonging to Mr. Bland, solicitor, was being driven empty along the Girgaum Road, when it ran into a tram-car, the coachman being under the influence of bhang at the time. He was thrown out of the carriage, and sustained a fracture of the left thigh bone, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital. Both the shafts of the dog-cart were broken. The animal, which bolted immediately after the accident, was secured on the Khetwady main road.

THEFT OF A GOAT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Hooba Nabibux, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a goat, of the value of Rs. 10, belonging to a Purdasee, named Ramprasad Khimji, residing at Jacob's Circle. The accused stole the goat from the complainant's house about three months ago, and sold the same to a Kumatee woman for Rs. 4-12, and absconded from Bombay. He returned to Bombay a few days ago, and was arrested by the police on Monday. His Worship convicted him, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Ittoo Powar, an old offender, was brought up before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, and charged with house-breaking and theft, in respect of brass pots, and other property, valued at Rs. 5-9-6, belonging to Jehangier Bowan, a Hindu tailor, and another man. During the absence of complainants, accused entered their room, and cleared out with the property. A policeman on duty saw accused this morning going along Girgaum Road, and challenged him. It was then found out that the property he carried was stolen from complainant's room. Accused being previously convicted of a similar offence, his Worship sentenced him to a year's hard labour.

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE BOILER ACT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. T. Drewett, Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime-movers, appeared and applied for a summons against Hussonalli Sullemanji, the proprietor of the Hosiery Factory, at Chinchpoogly, charging him with working his factory without a certified engineer in charge, in contravention of section 6, clause 1 (d) of the Boiler Act. Mr. Drewett in his information stated that, on the 30th ultimo, he visited the above factory, and found it working without a certified engineer in charge. He reported the matter to the Collector, who ordered a prosecution. The magistrate ordered a summons to be issued as applied for.

THE PRESIDENCY CONGRESS WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Association is offering a prize of Rs.200 in cash for an essay on India, during the latter half of the Nineteenth Century (Philosophy of the Political History of the nation during that period). The essay has to be sent to the secretary on or before the fourth Monday in June 1897. Each essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his post office address, and a declaration that the essay sent in by him is bona-fide his own composition. The judges shall be three in number, to be nominated by the president of the Association. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in August next. The successful essay is to be printed at the expense of the Association.

AN INDISCREET ACT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jaffer Mahomed, a hack-victoria driver, was charged at the instance of G. I. P. Railway police with voluntarily causing hurt to a police sepoy while in the execution of his duty, at 8-30 o'clock, yesterday morning. The police sepoy, who alleged he was assaulted by accused, said that his havildar told him to take charge of accused's conveyance and take it to the police ground as the conveyance was not in charge of anyone at the time. Accused suddenly came up as he was taking the conveyance with the assistance of a labourer to the pound, and taking his seat on the coach-box, instead of driving it to the pound, he drove it into his stable, and there assaulted the sepoy. Accused, in explaining the matter, said he was near the conveyance when the conveyance was ordered to be taken to the pound. He wished to come to a police chowkiey to settle the matter, when a scuffle took place. After examining the havildar, his Worship remarked that the havildar acted without using his discretion, and as no serious assault was committed, accused was discharged.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—On the night of the 3rd instant, an accident, which might have resulted in a serious loss of property, occurred in a shop of a mithaiwalla, near the old Custom House. It appears that a kerosine oil holder burst, and the oil falling on the floor, soon caught fire. The passers-by with great presence of mind threw a quantity of dust over the burning oil, and extinguished the flames.—On the night of the 3rd, at about 9 p.m., a strong wind, amounting to almost a hurricane, blew for about an hour, accompanied with flashes of vivid lightning. Those who were out on business had much difficulty in walking along the roads, owing to the quantity of dust that was flying about.—On the 4th instant, an accident occurred to a Parsee gentleman. A soda-water bottle burst as he tried to open it, inflicting serious injuries to his right eye. It is feared that his sight will be permanently impaired.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Fazal Ellamaulabux, residing on the first floor of a house at Baloo Serang Street, has reported to the police that between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, on Monday forenoon, he went out on business, leaving his servant Sahebdeen Fakeerdin in charge of the house, and on his return, about an hour afterwards, found the door of his room locked, and the servant had disappeared. Complainant opened the lock by means of a duplicate key, and on entering the place discovered that a wooden box had been forced open, and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 480, abstracted therefrom. He suspected the servant Sahebdin of having committed the theft and absconded. The police instituted an inquiry and despatched telegrams up the railway lines, with the result that Sahebdeen was arrested, yesterday morning, at Callian, with the stolen property in his possession. The police authorities of Callian were informed by a telegram to send the accused to Bombay.

NO MONEY ON HIM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged Thomas Dee, who described himself as a mechanical engineer, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place, viz., the bar of Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock. Mr. Cromell, the proprietor, said that accused, after taking drinks, instead of paying, commenced abusing all present and threatening to assault them. Accused, being fined Rs. 5, said he had no money. The magistrate ordered him to be sent to jail for seven days. Accused asked to be permitted to go and raise the money to pay the fine. The magistrate desired to know what he was? Inspector Wilson said the accused first said he was an engineer in the G. I. P. R., but next he said he was a bridge inspector on the B. B. and C. I. line. The magistrate said he had no one to spare who could go with him, but if he chose to write a letter to any friend it would be sent to the addressee. Accused said his friend was a clergyman, and he wished to explain to him his case. However, if he was a drunken scoundrel, as the Inspector called him, he would rather go to jail as that would keep him off the drink for a time. He was accordingly detained in custody.

AN ALLEGED UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Babaji Vaman, and six Mahratta Hindu grooms were charged, at the instance of Superintendent Grennan and Inspector O'Kief, with being members of an unlawful assembly. Mr. E. B. Raikes, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the defence, while Mr. Grennan prosecuted the accused. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, asked permission to conduct the prosecution, he representing complainant in the case. Mr. Raikes having no objection, the court allowed this. In opening the case, Mr. Grennan said that complainant in this case, Narotumdas, had erected a new building, and adjoining this structure there was an open plot of ground which was claimed by the opposite party. Apparently no objection had until now been raised to the building, which was a four-storeyed one. On the previous night the opposite party removed the scaffolding erected to enable labourers and masons to go on with their work on the new building, which was still in the course of being constructed. Yesterday morning, police were called, and when they went on the spot, about twenty or thirty persons, armed with sticks, were seen assembled. Seven of them were arrested, and the others ran away. Most of them were either coachmen or gorahwallahs, in the service of the opposite party. After the evidence of Mr. O'Kief was recorded, the case was remanded till the 17th instant.

THE GRIEVANCES OF G. I. P. RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

THE following representation to the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, dated Sion, June 9, has been sent to us for publication:—

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned Dharavi merchants, and villagers of Dharavi and Sion, write this on behalf of ourselves. We are given to understand that alteration in the running of Up and Down local trains is to take effect from the 1st proximo. We shall be much obliged if the present running of trains is allowed to remain without alteration, as it is most convenient to the men of the various factories and the public in general in the districts of Sion and Dharavi. The coaching traffic of Sion, for the past nine months, has, as you know, rapidly increased; and it would be esteemed a great favour if the Up and Down Poona trains were allowed to make a short halt at Sion for the passengers, who are kept waiting nearly an hour for the Up and Down trains, especially in the evenings. On Sundays the passengers are much inconvenienced by there being no local train between the hours of 7-40 and 9-5 p.m. (Bombay time), and should there be allowed the running of an additional train during the interval, it will doubtless relieve them greatly from this long waiting. Several applications have already been sent to the General Traffic Manager on the subject, asking for this special favour. Sion being the terminus station of the Island of Bombay, some concession may be granted for the convenience of passengers. We shall feel much obliged if this application may be forwarded to higher authorities, with your favourable remarks, for their perusal and sanction. The short halt of the Poona trains at Sion will relieve the passengers of these districts, who have now to go down to Dadar and Byculla to be booked for up-country.

Then follow a large number of signatures. The petitioners comprise the leading merchants, tradesmen, and respectable members of the districts of Sion and Dharavi.

THE FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

MR. FRAMJI BAMANJI MASTER, B.A., the proprietor of this institution, which re-opens to-day, has just published in pamphlet-form the report of the exhibition held on 20th March last, in the Town Hall, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst presiding, The Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector of the Central Division, says that the school continues to flourish in the first rank of High Schools. The numbers on its rolls are well maintained, and its equipment is excellent and constantly improving. This school, he further says, will always deserve special remembrance as a pioneer school. Mr. Framji has had charge of the school for the last four or five years, during which time it has steadily improved, and at the end of last year the number of pupils on its rolls was unprecedentedly high, namely, 1,122. The teaching staff consists of forty-five teachers, several of whom are University graduates. During the last five years, 175 candidates passed the Matriculation examination, of whom no fewer than 158 were bona-fide pupils of the institution, and it is to the credit of the proprietor and principal that many of the successful students were prize-men as well. During the same period the school has been awarded seven University prizes and scholarships—a record of which any school may justly be proud. The physical education is as much attended to as the mental, such as cricket, athletic exercise, drill, and other sports. Drawing, music, Kindergarten system, and fine arts are also taught in the school. Excursions to places of interest are undertaken, such as Poona, Elephanta, the Ellora Caves, &c. The institution is supplied with a well-stocked library and mechanical and chemical apparatus. Altogether the school deserves the patronage of the public, and it has always received it.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB.

27th June, 2 p.m., Army and Navy Stores C. C.
4th July, 2 p.m., Hindu Gymkhana.
11th July, 2 p.m., B. V. R. Corps C. C.
18th July, 1-45 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana.
1st Aug. 2 p.m., Islam Gymkhana.
8th Aug. 2 p.m., Ordnance Dept. C. C.
29th Aug. 2 p.m., Elphinstone C. C.
31st Aug. 2 p.m., B. B. and C. I. Ry. C. C.
5th Sept. 2 p.m., Islam Gymkhana C. C. (Return).
12th Sept. 2 p.m., Y. M. C. A. C. C.
19th Sept. 2 p.m., B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C. (Return).
26th Sept. 2 p.m., Elphinstone C. C. (Return).

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.
Eve of Saint Barnabas Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 412 and 431.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.
Saint Barnabas.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral.—Hymns 412, 315 and 299.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
FEST. OF ST. BARNABAS.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.

THE value of the jewels and gold ornaments composing the treasure of the Shah of Persia—who is the richest in this respect of all living sovereigns—is supposed to be fifteen millions sterling. The collection includes the ancient crown of the Persian rulers, in the form of a pot of flowers surmounted by an uncut ruby the size of a hen's egg. There are about twenty pounds' weight of diamonds, which are symbolic of rank, and a jewelled sabre worth about £400,000. But the most curious item of all is the cube of amber, which tradition declares fell from heaven in the days of Mahomet and insures the possessor against bodily harm.

AN interesting archæological discovery is announced from Kertch, in the Crimea. During some excavations in the courtyard of one of the houses a subterranean vaulted chamber was unearthed. It is supposed to belong to a period soon after the beginning of the Christian era, for at an earlier time the inhabitants of the region were not acquainted with the method of constructing vaults. On one of the walls is a figure of Pluto in a chariot, accompanied by a woman who is likely to be Proserpine. A companion fresco is on the opposite wall, with figures of Mercury and Cleo. Borders consisting of birds and fruit surround the paintings. The ceiling is also decorated. In one medallion is the head of a woman in tears, and beneath is an inscription in Creek letters," Demetra," The frescoes are well preserved

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A SUIT AGAINST A MILL COMPANY.

DOBSON AND BARLOW AND ANOTHER VS. THE BENGAL S. AND W. COMPANY.

In this suit the plaintiffs asked that the defendants might be decreed to pay the sum of Rs. 3,073-8-0, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th February, 1890, up to judgment, being the amount due for the preparation of the indenture and debentures mentioned in the agreement of the 10th August last, entered into by the parties. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas, Dharamsi, and Cama, represented the defendant company.

Mr. Russell read the plaint, which stated that by the agreement, dated the 10th August, 1894, and executed partly at Calcutta and partly in Bombay, the defendants agreed "inter alia" with the plaintiffs, through their agent in that behalf, Mr. John Marshall, to execute an indenture of trust and to issue debentures in payment to the first plaintiffs of the amount due to them for machinery to be supplied to the defendants, the fifth clause of the agreement providing that the indenture should be prepared, together with the debentures, by the solicitors of the plaintiffs at the expense of the defendants and approved by the defendants' solicitors. In pursuance of this agreement the indenture of trust and the debentures were duly prepared by the plaintiffs' solicitors in Bombay, and after having been duly approved by the defendants' solicitors, were executed by the defendants on the 7th December 1895. In due course the bills for the preparation of the indentures and debentures, amounting to Rs. 1,573-8-0, and also the stamp fees, amounting to Rs. 1,500, were paid by the plaintiffs, and the defendants became liable to pay the same. On the 5th February 1896, the plaintiffs demanded payment of the sums by the letter of that date, to which the defendants, by their agents in Bombay, replied by their letter of the 10th February, 1896, the plaintiffs again replying to the last letter. All things had happened necessary to entitle the plaintiffs to be paid the amount with interest, yet the defendants had not paid the same to the plaintiffs.

The defendants said that this suit should be dismissed, since the amendment of the plaint was defective. The suit was filed and the plaint affirmed by one Clarence St. Paul, who had no authority to do the acts on behalf of the plaintiffs, Dobson and Barlow, and that Mr. John Marshall, who was originally a plaintiff, had not affirmed the plaint on his own behalf, and was not duly authorized to act for the plaintiffs, Dobson and Barlow, and had without the permission of the court been removed from the record as a plaintiff. The defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed as improperly filed and defective, and that Mr. Marshall should be ordered to pay the defendants' costs. They also submitted that the court had no jurisdiction to hear and determine this suit. The defendants did not carry on business in Bombay, and the agreement of the 10th August, 1894, and another agreement of the 28th December, 1892, to which it was supplemental, were executed in Calcutta, and were wholly to be performed in Calcutta. It was by the agreement of the 10th August, 1894, provided that the agreement should be treated as forming part of the agreement of 1892, the agreement of the 28th December 1892, the defendants said that there were many unsettled questions existing between the plaintiffs and the defendants with reference to that agreement and in particular that the defendants were entitled under the agreement of 1892 to receive a large sum by way of liquidated damages by the plaintiffs by reason of their failure to provide and deliver a mill completely furnished with machinery within six months from the date of the completion of the main mill building. The defendants said that such sum far exceeded the amount of the plaintiffs' claim in this suit, and they asked leave, in the event of its being held that this suit had been properly filed and that this court had jurisdiction to hear and determine it, to formulate the claim by way of set-off. He further said that, under the agreement of 1894, the cost of the preparation of the indenture securing debentures and the debentures themselves, was the only expense agreed to be paid by the defendants. The sum of Rs. 1,578-8 claimed by the plaintiffs was made up of various legal charges, besides the cost referred to, which the defendants were not bound to pay. They were and always had been willing that the bills of costs, if any, for the preparation of indenture and debentures should be taxed, and that the amount found due on each taxation should be set off against the moneys claimable by the defendants from the plaintiffs. They also said that the sum of Rs. 1,500 for stamp was not payable by them under the agreement, and the plaintiffs were not entitled by virtue of the agreement to demand it of them.

Mr. Macpherson, for the defendants, argued that the power given by the plaintiffs was not an adequate power of attorney. Another question was that of jurisdiction, and the learned counsel urged that the court had no jurisdiction to try the suit, as the registered office of the defendant company was in Calcutta, and the money would be repayable in Calcutta, where the defendants signed the contract. Again, there was no possible warrant for striking out Mr. John Marshall as co-plaintiff. Under the agreement of 1892, the defendants had very large claims against Dobson and Barlow. The learned counsel said there would be much inconvenience in struggling through the case till the close of the day, and then finding that an adjournment was necessary after all.

Mr. Russell, for the plaintiffs, argued that the question of a set-off had nothing to do with the present claim against the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company. The learned counsel said the only question was whether the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the Rs. 3,000, costs incurred by the plaintiffs solely in Bombay.

After some further discussion, his lordship decided that the hearing of the matter should proceed.

Issues were raised and the counsel for the plaintiffs was about to begin, when he asked for a short adjournment on the ground that his attendance was required in another court.

Mr. Macpherson said that showed the fairness of his application in the first instance. He should be sorry to put his learned friend to any inconvenience; but if he (Mr. Macpherson) happened to be engaged in another court when his learned friend was ready to go on with the case, it would not be quite fair to his client.

Mr. Russell asked that the case be put at the bottom of the day's short causes.

His Lordship remarked that if, at the end of the list, Mr. Macpherson happened to be engaged in another court, the hearing should be adjourned till next week.

Mr. Russell agreed, and the case was adjourned accordingly.

Later on in the afternoon, the case was called on again, and after some evidence had been recorded, was adjourned for further enquiry.

A CLAIM FOR A BALANCE.

CHAGANLAL HARSOOKDAS AND ANOTHER VS. BEHARILAL SOOKLAL.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. Plaintiffs opened an account in their books with the defendant, who owned them a balance of Rs. 3,180 when the account was made up on the 28th February 1896. A copy of the account was furnished to the defendant, who had raised no defence. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,180, with interest and costs.

DISHONOURED HOONDIFS.

GURMUKRAI RAMCHAHARIMULL AND ANOTHER VS. BAIJINATH SADASHOOK.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Maganlal L. Shroff, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear. The plaintiffs purchased two hoondies for Rs. 2,500 each from the defendant on the 21st January last, payable sixty-three days after date. They subsequently sold the hoondies to one Savaram Mota, who resold them to the Bank of Bengal. The defendant, meanwhile, stopped payment; and the hoondies, when presented for payment, being dishonored, the plaintiffs had eventually to pay the money to the Bank of Bengal, and they got back the hoondies. They never got back the Rs. 5,000 they had paid for the hoondies. The claim was proved, and his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 5,000, with interest and costs.

A WIDOW'S CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE, &c

LUXMIBAI, WIDOW VS. VITHOBA RAGHOO.

The plaintiff in this case, who sued as a pauper, asked that all the ornaments, belonging to her and her late husband, now in the possession of the defendant, might be handed over to her, and that defendant be ordered to pay to her for her maintenance, a moiety of the rents and profits of the family house. Mr. M. M. Murzban, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Peace, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. K. J. Mantri, appeared for the defendant.

At the close of the evidence, his lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff, awarding her the two gold ornaments referred to and five rupees per month for her maintenance from the filing of the plaint, to be a charge on the property mentioned in the plaint. Each party to bear his and her own costs. Plaintiff to pay the court fees which she would have had to pay if she had not been allowed to sue as a pauper.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER and the A.-D.-C. in Waiting, which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, by 6-30 a.m., on FRIDAY, 12th June, 1896, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mahableshwar, 1st June, 1896.

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1 gal. Jar	12 12 and	16 12
2 „ Jar	24 0 and	31 8
4 „ Jar	48 0 and	61 0
2 „ Keg	24 0 and	31 0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

CONSOLS were unchanged in price in London yesterday at 113 3-16, and Rupee Securities advanced 1-8 per cent. to £64, with Exchange on India 3-16d. higher at 1s. 2d. French Rentes were ‡ per cent. more at 102, and Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·17 fcs. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 31 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York the value of the metal was also lower by ‡ cent to 68¼ cents per oz., with Exchange on London ‡ cent less at 4·88‡ dollars.

The Goat Skin Sales opened yesterday, when 1,470,000 Goat Skins were offered, and 1,070,000 Sheep skins; the market was slightly easier for Madras Goat Skins.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening, Surats and arrivals steady. 12,000 bales was the total of the day's sales, of which 200 were East Indians. Spot prices were mostly unchanged, and for Arrivals quotations were 1-32d. lower in all positions, 3 55-64d. being quoted for June delivery, and 3 23-32d. for October-November. The Manchester market was quiet at closing.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unaltered in value in New York yesterday at 7¾ dollars per lb., but Futures for September advanced 3 points to 6·90 dollars, and for December the price was 5 points higher at 6·84 dollars. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports totalled 1,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures to date, and those in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts.....	1,000	2,500	2,400
Two days' do.	3,000	5,700	6,400
Since 1st Sept., 1895	5,105,000	7,841,200	5,796,400

Locally, no business has been reported in Cotton to-day, the market continuing quiet and prices as before.

WHEAT has been steady in tone, with a moderate business passing at former rates.

SEEDS have been saken moderately in a steady market.

LINSEED is quoted about ¼ anna higher at Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton.....	8,878 bales.
Wheat.....	7,793 cwts.
Linseed	14,541 „
Rapeseed	5,340 „
Poppyseed	4,764 „
Groundnuts	1,725 „
Castorseed	2,523 „
Rice	20,607 „

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were very scarce, and there was little enquiry for Bank Paper. Rates later on gave way slightly all round, and the matket closed dull as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 2 1-32d.	„
Credits do. .....1s. 2 3-32d.	„
Francs do. .....1·48‡	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 110¼ for Cash and 110 5-16 for the Settlement, with a weak tone prevailing, and closed on the same level in both positions.

SHARES.—The market has been closed to-day, owing to the death of a prominent Hindu merchant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th June, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	4	10 p.m.	22	45
Teheran	9	12	34 p.m.	...	35
Suez	9	3	5 p.m.	...	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 9th June, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	29	...	1
„ Karachi	...	11	...	1
„ Madras	...	39	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey interrupted, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Turkish route right.
Amoor route, interrupted, near Chabarowka.
Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.
Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 30th May 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggre. Inc.	Aggre. Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	60,751	53,185	7,569	...	85,079	...
Parcels, &c.	62,693	53,126	9,567	...	...	37,059
Goods						
Other earnings	7,273	6,423	850	..	...	17,370
Total for week	1,30,720	1,12,734	17,986	...	...	...
Aggregate....	2386389	2355,739	...	...	30,650	...

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May, 1896 on 141·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	43,000	30	45,030
Or per mile of Ry. (Mean miles 137·62).	14	305	...	319
For previous 20 weeks of half-year..	72,629	4,99,003	1,451	5,73,083
Total for 21 weeks...	74,629	5,42,003	1,481	6,18,113
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,861	35,287	42	38,190
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	306	..	331
Total to corresponding date do.	61,353	4,81,454	1,389	5,44,206

Increase for the week .....Rs. 6,840
Ditto to date ..... „ 73,907

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1896, on 17·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	35	17	1	53
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	9,080	6,701	59	15,840
Total for 21 weeks...	9,680	7,001	69	16,759
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	419	492	1	912
Per mile of Ry do.	24	29	...	53
Total to corresponding date do.	9,275	10,071	59	19,405

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 2
Ditto to date ..... „ 2,655

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

PEREIRA—SLIPPER—May 28, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Calcutta, James Osmond, eldest son of the late James Augustus Pereira, of the Customs Preventive Service, to Annette Sara, widow of the late Charles John Slipper, of the Government Telegraph Department.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—May 22, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of fever, W F S Allen, Bengal Police, late Officiating Commandant, Military Police, Garo Hills.

MOULE—June 4, at Umballa, of enteric fever, Second Lieut Gerard Bannatyne Moule, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regt, eldest son of Mr H D'O Moule, C S, Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, aged 21 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1896.

SEEING that legislative proposals on one subject referred by the local Government to the Viceroy-in-Council have been under consideration for seven years, the reply of the Home Secretary forwarding the opinions of the Government of India on the draft bill for the prevention of the sale of adulterated ghee, may be regarded as fairly prompt. In February 1895, the Corporation considered the draft bill, which is to take the form of an amendment to the Municipal Act, and in due course it was forwarded by the local Government to the authorities in Simla, who have now returned it with their remarks. The reference to the Viceroy's Council was more particularly necessary in regard to the penal clauses. Several of the criticisims offered in Mr. Hewitt's letter refer merely to questions of drafting, but others relate to the principles of the measure, which, it should be explained, extends and amplifies, for the prevention of adulteration of ghee only, the general powers vesting in the Municipal Commissioner in regard to food and drugs, as set forth in sections 415 and 417 of the Municipal Act. The subject is one which by no means exclusively concerns those whose religion is outraged by eating unwholesome ghee; for it affects all householders, European and Native, whose cooks use ghee for ordinary purposes, and what native cook is there that does not do so? The most important criticism of the Government of India is in reference to the proposed new sub-section providing: "In any prosecution under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the vendor was ignorant of the nature, substance or quality of the article sold by him, or that the purchaser having bought only for analysis was not prejudiced by the sale." This provision is adopted word for word from the Act passed in Bengal in 1888 for preventing the same practice, but it does not follow that because the Government of India have assented to legislation of doubtful desirability for one Province they should do so for another. Indeed, it may, and sometimes does, happen that a legislative proposal for one part of India is rejected by the Supreme Government because it has proved unsuccessful in another.

The objection taken by the Simla authorities to the section is, that while it is perfectly right that the fact that the purchaser suffered no damage should be no valid defence, there are many cases where the ignorance of a vendor should be a good defence. Mr. Hewitt points out that under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act in England it often happens that the retail vendor is ignorant of the fact that he is selling an adulterated article. He sells it as he receives it from the wholesale dealer; and if his purchase is *bona-fide* it would manifestly be unfair to subject him to penalties for the sins of the prosperous wholesale merchant. To do so would be to act on the principles complained of in the couplet which tells us that "The law is hard on man or woman who steals the goose from off the common; But lets the greater sinner loose who steals the common from the goose." On the other hand, it must be confessed that the existing law has been utterly inadequate to cope with a practice very largely indulged here, and objected to not only on commercial, but on religious grounds, by purchasers affected by it. Therefore responsibility must be brought home somewhere. The plea that the vendor was ignorant that the ghee he was selling was adulterated should not be accepted unless it was proved that he took reasonable care to buy from reputable dealers, and that after the purchase he did his best to discover whether the ghee was wholesome. Under such circumstances the Government of India have neither accepted or rejected the clause in question, but have adopted the wiser course of enquiring whether the retail vendors obtain the ghee from wholesale dealers or from agriculturists direct, and whether adulteration is difficult or easy of detection. Enquiry on these points will go a long way towards enabling the local Government to determine what course they shall take in reference to the request made by the Viceroy-in-Council that before the section is enacted an assurance shall be given that "the purchase of ghee by retail vendors, in Bombay, is conducted under such circumstances that its provisions can be enforced without fear of injustice."

It is also proposed by the bill to insert after section 417 the following amongst other subsections: "If in answer to a demand for ghee any article is supplied which contains any substance not exclusively derived from milk such article shall be deemed to have been sold to the prejudice of the purchaser . . . . . unless, before the sale thereof, the seller has brought to the knowledge of the purchaser the fact that it contains such substance." The Government of India suggest that before the word "ghee" the word "pure," or something analogous thereto, should be inserted. In the London market there is a "butter" which, though not absolutely pure since it is mixed with other material, is recognised by the trade because the other ingredients besides cream are wholesome. In the same way it is suggested in Mr. Hewitt's letter that there may be ghee of commerce in the Bombay market not wholly made of milk. Some such qualification as this certainly seems to be necessary, for otherwise the bill when enacted will make it a crime to sell ghee which, while not composed exclusively of milk, is quite wholesome, even though the purchaser desired for the sake of economy to buy ghee of that description. This would not only be an injustice to the vendors, but a hardship to the poor, who cannot afford to purchase the absolutely pure article. In the case of higher castes who have religious scruples against any ingredient except milk, it should of course be penal to palm off ghee containing other things as pure. The main purpose of the proposal to strengthen the powers of the Municipal executive is not to make penal wholesome admixtures which people expect and prefer from motives of economy, but to put a stop to the injurious adulterations against which the ordinary Municipal law in regard to articles of food and drink has been found inadequate. The Government of India are well advised in raising this point, for it is a sound and reasonable principle that the legislature should be reluctant to constitute into punishable offences, acts which cannot be shown to be detrimental to public morals and health, or to the liberties of others. It need not be pointed out that this principle applies with especial force to the enactment of sumptuary laws. These points have not been overlooked by the Government of India, whose suggestions are the more worthy of consideration on the part of the local authorities since they are not thrust down our throats by "mandate," but are tentatively made so as to admit of modification in the light of further local information.

THE trade of India is not directly affected by the question of treaty rights with Madagascar, but in face of existing competition new markets have to be so eagerly sought by our merchants and manufacturers that it is quite within the bounds of possibility, if not probability, that in a few years Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta may have cause to regret the closing at the present time of what has hitherto been an open door for commerce. We cannot therefore afford to ignore the action that has been taken by the new French Ministry in bringing forward and passing through the Chamber of Deputies a bill declaring Madagascar a French Colony, thus giving the Republic power to cancel previous treaties between the Hova Government and Foreign Powers. It is quite clear that the declaration that Madagascar is a French Colony goes beyond the terms of the treaty entered into with Queen Ranavalona when General Duchesne entered Antananarivo at the head of his army last September. Under that treaty the Queen recognised and accepted the French "protectorate" under which the Republican Government was to represent Madagascar in all external relations. The Queen was not to contract any loan without the authorization of the French Government; internal affairs were to be subjected to French intervention and a French Military force was to remain in the Island. But this did not satisfy the forward Colonial school in France, who complained bitterly that the opportunity was not taken to annex Madagascar instead of making it a protectorate. About this time the ministry of M. Ribot went the way appointed unto all French Cabinets after a few months' existence, and was succeeded by a Radical Ministry under M. Bourgeois, who repaired the mistake complained of by a convention which made Madagascar a French possession. The treaty, however, was subject to criticism on the trifling detail that it was unilateral, and had not been signed by the Hova Queen or any representative of hers. However, the French Chamber of Deputies is satisfied, and while Great Britain has been pre-occupied with foreign and Colonial complication in Africa and America, France has been taking steps to cancel all existing treaties between Madagascar and other Powers. Whether she has the right to do so by international law or usage is, to say the least, as questionable as the right of the Egyptian Government to spend any part of her Reserve Funds on military operations in the Soudan. M. Meline and his Cabinet have need to be reminded of the homely proverb that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

The political significance of the existing Treaties with Madagascar is small, and the question of their abrogation is chiefly important from a commercial point of view. The treaty between Great Britain and Madagascar, under which a rapidly expanding trade now amounting in value to over a quarter-of-a-million pounds sterling is carried on, was entered into as far back as the year 1865. The rights that treaty conferred upon Great Britain were expressly acknowledged and confirmed by the French Government itself in the Anglo-French Declaration of August 1890, recognising the French protectorate over Madagascar. The bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies, however, quite ignores these rights, and authorises the levy of the duties prescribed in the French tariff on foreign merchandise imported into Madagascar, whilst French imports are to be admitted free of duty. The measure is clearly dictated not from motives of diplomatic necessity, but in order to make the island almost exclusively a commercial preserve of France. The bill has not been passed in ignorance of the views of Great Britain on the subject, for Mr. Curzon stated in the House of Commons more than three weeks ago that Her Majesty's Government had protested against the proposed application of the French Customs tariff into Madagascar. The United States Government seems to have been somewhat more yielding, for when the bill was passed M. Hanotaux stated that America had renounced her treaty with Madagascar in view of its being declared a French Colony. Unless this step is to be followed by diplomatic action, it is likely to be very unpopular amongst American merchants. When the last mail left New York, there was a strong feeling amongst business-men that the President of the Republic should make some representation to the French Ministry on the matter, with a view to the maintenance of the rights of exporters. Some of the New York merchants, however, take the view that the trade is not likely to be injured owing to its incidence, as France does not produce either petroleum or the class of cotton goods shipped from New York which are the principal American exports. It is argued, therefore, that such import duties as are likely to be imposed would not seriously affect the trade. The same authorities think that much more injury will be done by export duties on the materials imported by the United States from Madagascar, than from the import duties levied on American goods which do not compete with French trade interests. But that is a singularly narrow and short-sighted view of the matter. The case certainly seems one for combined action on the part of England and America. In both of these countries, the high wages and short hours of working men and artizans render commercial competition with Germany, Japan, and other nations increasingly difficult; and it will never do to allow the door for trade in Madagascar to be practically closed, so long as the two Governments can claim to have it kept open.

THERE has been a great improvement in the public health during the last week, and the general health of the city may now be described as good. The mortality during the last week was lower than in any other week in the present year—a fact which confirms the forecast, which we ventured to make, based on the reports of the Health Officer, that with the approach of the monsoon the health of the city would again be in its normal state. This is very satisfactory, and we hope the present favourable state of the general health will continue. In the last week the health of a number of districts has been very good, and in fact when the general mortality has been highest, there have been a number of localities all through the worst portion of the year with a very low death-rate. For instance, in the last week the six districts of the lowest mortality give the following records:—Dongri, 12·00; Walkeshwar, 12·00; Mahaluxmi, 12·22; Esplanade, 15·50; Bhuleshwar, 21·68; and Chowpatty 28·58. The healthiest districts during this year have been those on the south of the island. It is evident, looking at the decrease of mortality and the improvement in the public health before the advent of the rains, that the change in the direction of the wind to the monsoon quarter is the greatest factor in purifying the atmosphere. Many years ago the influence of the swamps in Salsette to the north of this city was looked on as very baneful. With the rapid means of travelling people forget that there are miles of swamp right north of Bombay up to Kalyan, and that these swamps at certain seasons of the year are deadly and pestilential. It is noteworthy in this connection that a sanitary journal in England, the "Record," has been drawing attention to the wave of unhealthiness that has this year been passing over the Peninsula of India. The journal ascribes the mortality to the effect of the unusually hot season, "which furnishes opportunities for bacteriological development on a large and alarming scale." Referring to a recent report of the Health Officer (the first quarterly report of 1895), we find that he ascribed the local causes unfavourable to the public health as arising out of insufficient drainage, the disposal of the refuse within the centre of the island, overcrowding, defective provision in the Municipal Act in regard to the re-building of houses, without even a gully for drainage or space for ventilation, on old foundations, and the exclusion of the evidence of Municipal officers in regard to nuisances. In regard to insufficient drainage we know that nothing has been done practically, even to complete what has already been made. We must await the next discussion in the Corporation on house-connections, but unless a practical decision is then arrived at to complete the drainage, we think the time will have come when the public may demand an explanation of the Corporation. With one-half of the island practically a swamp, any more delay will be trifling with the lives of the people. We notice that some of our contemporaries have made a curious mistake in regard to the mortality, and they do not seem to understand that the rate of mortality is the weekly death-rate multiplied by 52 as representing the 52 weeks in the year. One writer multiplied the annual rate by 52, forgetful that this will represent the mortality, not for one year, but for 52 years. It seems also to have been forgotten that in England, and even in London, there are periods when the death-rate becomes very high. For instance, in London, in the week ending 11th March 1895 the mortality rose to 41, and in Liverpool in the previous week the mortality had reached the great height of 55·5.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with English mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden. at 10 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 10 a.m., on Sunday next.

DURING the Mohurrum festival, which commences on the 12th instant and terminates on the 22nd idem, the men of the Colaba Garrison (those on duty excepted) are prohibited from going beyond the Esplanade Bandstand or Young Men's Christian Association, Apollo Bunder.

WITH reference to the collision which took place between the South East mail train and a down goods train, at 5 o'clock, on Monday morning, between the Uruli and Yeoat stations, it is satisfactory to note that the line was cleared so expeditiously that through traffic was resumed before 11 a.m. that day. The water in the Seena River, which had become swollen through heavy rain, has come down to its normal height.

WE have often mentioned the inconvenience caused during the monsoon at the Esplanade Police Court buildings, in consequence of the southern verandahs being much exposed to the weather. The Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, has now prepared plans with a view to remove the inconvenience by providing protection against water finding its way into the building. The arches on the verandahs in front of the Chief and Third Presidency Magistrates' Courts will be filled with stained glass panes; and the lower part of the arches will be fitted up with large ground glass windows, which can be opened outwards during the fine weather.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* of May 30 says:—Mr. Jones, of the Indian Patent Stone Agency in Spark street, died on Saturday morning. He was for many years a contractor in Bombay, where he is well-known as the partner of Mr. John Campbell. Mr. Jones had been ailing for some time past.

IN the last *Strand Magazine* there is a profusely illustrated article describing the ceremonies which were about to take place in Moscow and St. Petersburg in connection with the coronation of the Czar. The article was prepared with the special permission of the Emperor and the Empress of Russia.

SPECIAL interest in mission work, particularly in Central Africa, where his brothers-in-law, the Messrs. Moir, have so distinguished themselves. As a temperance advocate he was also well known. Some time ago Mr. Tod had a fall from his horse, and this, it is believed, led to the serious illness which has carried him off.

THE Duke of Argyll, the sole survivor of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet which, forty years ago, drew up and contracted the Treaty of Paris, the basis of England's subsequent dealings with Turkey has, in a small volume soon to be issued by Mr. John Murray, supplied the want of a brief narrative of the chain of events which have led to the position now held by England with regard to the Eastern question.

THE eight women colonels of the German Army who draw swords only occasionally, and their salaries regularly, are: The Empress of Germany; the Dowager-Empress, wife of the late Fredrick III.; the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia; the Queen Regent Sophia, and the Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands; the Duchess of Connaught; the Duchess of Edinburgh, sister of the Emperor of Russia; and Queen Victoria.

THE statement is frequently made that the Prince of Wales smokes one brand of cigars only, and that this brand follows him wherever he goes. This is not true. The

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER ADVANCE OF THE EGYPTIANS.

LONDON, JUNE 9

Major Burn Murdoch, with the Egyptian Cavalry, has occupied Luarda, capturing the Dervish camp and killing many of the enemy.

The Infantry are advancing to hold Luarda, which gives the Egyptians the command of the whole Nile North.

THE DISTURBANCES AT BARCELONA.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Barcelona.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

News from Crete through Greek sources states that the Turks are still pillaging and burning.

There is great excitement at Athens over the Cretan question.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS REGARDING CRETE.

Mr. Curzon, replying to several questions in the House of Commons, last night, said that the Government had been pressing the Porte to remedy the state of unrest in Crete ever since December last, and the British Consul at Canea had been instructed to join the other Consuls there and intervene in the negotiations between the Turks and the insurgents.

DEATH OF M. JULES SIMON.

The death is announced in Paris of M. Jules Simon, the celebrated French statesman.

APPEAL AGAINST THE MIXED TRIBUNAL'S DECISION.

CAIRO, JUNE 8.

The Egyptian Government, and the British, German, Austrian, and Italian Commissioners have appealed against the decision of the Mixed Tribunal in the Reserve Fund question.

THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

SUAKIN, JUNE 8.

The transport Lawada has arrived from Bombay, having been delayed by rough weather, in which some of the animals she had on board died.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Ballaarat, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The Viceroy and Countess of Elgin in the forthcoming Autumn tour will probably visit, among other places, Jodhpore, Ajmere, Ulwar, and Jeypore. There is not much probability, as stated, of an early visit to Burma.

It is believed that the major portion of the ensuing tour will be confined to British India.

THE BALUCHISTAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

THE ILLNESS OF SIR JAMES BROWNE.

I regret to state that intelligence reached Simla last night of the serious illness of Sir James Browne, who has had a relapse, and is now in a critical condition.

As Mr. Barnes, the Foreign Secretary, will be compelled to officiate in his present post till the arrival of Mr. Cunningham in November next, Mr. Crawford, Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, will probably officiate, vice Sir James Browne, until relieved by Mr. Barnes, after giving over charge to Mr. Cunningham.

A telegram from Quetta, to-day, says that Sir James Browne is no better. He has been ordered to Europe as soon as possible, if permitted. His term of office expires on the 15th September.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PUNJAB.

A report is current here that Mr. Plowden, late Resident of Hyderabad, will be appointed Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, vice Sir Dennis FitzPatrick, passing over Mr. Mackworth Young, Resident of Mysore, and Sir F. Fryer, Chief Commissioner of Burma.

THE AUTUMN TOURING SEASON.

The following officers have arranged Autumn tours, to commence at the end of October :—Colonel Hill, Musketry Schools and Garrison Classes; General Grant, prolonged tour of inspection of Cavalry; Surgeon-General Gore, General Lewis, and Colonel Miley, district tours.

General Morton and the Quartermaster-General will accompany the Commander-in-Chief, who will include Burma in his forthcoming tour of inspection.

THE MASONIC BANQUET.

The annual masonic banquet, which took place here yesterday evening, was attended by upwards of hundred and fifty guests. Colonel Bissett, Mr. C. Bayley, Colonel Dusey, Mr. J. R. Bell, Colonel Leigh, Alves Abbot Barton, Capt. Swayne, and the in-coming Master Worshipful Brother Watson were among the speakers. The health of the brother masons in India was drunk with enthusiasm. Afterwards the different brethren sang songs. The proceedings terminated early this morning. It was a most successful affair.

THE WEATHER IN SIMLA.

The weather to-day is fine and warm.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 9.

Orient mail steamer Cuzco from Aden arrived.

The Messageries Martimes Co.'s s. s. Sydney left Colombo, for Bombay, on Monday noon, 8th instant, and she is expected here, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 11th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Knight of St, John left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	113 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	31 5-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 8.

10 p.m.	85·3

TUESDAY.—JUNE 9.

6 a.m.	82·1
10 a.m.	87·3
2 p.m.	89·2
4 p.m.	84·3

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 22.

A good part of Monday's sitting of the House of Commons was taken up with a sudden discussion of the Indian Cotton Duties question. It was initiated by Sir William Wedderburn who in the first instance asked the Secretary for India if he would disallow the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, and the Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act of 1894, on the ground that they increased the burden of taxation on the poorest class in India, while lightening the burden on those who were comparatively well-to-do. Since he was the real author of this legislation it was scarcely to be expected Lord G. Hamilton would answer such a question in the affirmative. He said the additional taxation upon a very small proportion of the cotton cloth consumed in India represented an infinitesimally small increase of cost to the individual purchaser, while, on the other hand, the duty on yarns had been abolished. Under all the circumstances he did not propose to advise the Government of India to remit the duties recently imposed by the Legislature. Dissatisfied with this answer Sir William Wedderburn asked leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the matter as one of urgent public importance. The Speaker inquiring whether it was the pleasure of the House that permission be given, the Opposition, with the exception of the Front Bench and that immediately behind it, rose in a body to support the claim. This action seemed, however, to exhaust their interest in the subject. Sir William Wedderburn having had conceded to him opportunity of making a speech, members on both sides cleared out with a unanimity and a bustle that made it impossible to hear the opening sentences of his speech. Sir William speaking with the authority of a man who had spent the best years of his life in India, insisted that the new regulations will increase the burden of taxation on the poorest class in India, whilst lightening the taxation of those who are better off. He called upon the Government, if they were not disposed to repeal the Acts, at least to remit import and excise duties upon the coarser cloths used by the poor classes of consumers. Lord George Hamilton having defended the position of the Government, Sir Henry Fowler condemned the motion as premature and immature. In the interest of all concerned he hoped no division on such a question would be taken on the motion for the adjournment of the House. Mr. Philip Stanhope and Mr. Lough urged the withdrawal of the motion, a course which Sir William Wedderburn took, after Mr. Balfour had moved the closure. One of the few good results of this ill-advised debate was the promise that an early opportunity will be given for a full consideration of the Indian Budget. It may also be hoped that the reopening of the question will tend to stimulate the interest of the House in Indian affairs, and put an end to the indifference to questions affecting the government and the finances of our great dependency which in former years has been nothing less than a scandal.

In reference to the debate the *Manchester Guardian* writes : "Of course Lancashire would be very glad to see both Indian excise and import duties on cotton cloths abolished ; they are alike objectionable from every point of view, and it is to be hoped that the promised discussion on the Indian Budget will demonstrate not only that they are mischievous but that they are unnecessary. But to those who are familiar with all the facts of the case it seems difficult to believe that Sir William Wedderburn was even serious in the arguments which he put forward. If there is one thing more certain than another it is that the whole "boycotting" agitation —of which nothing has been heard for several mails past—was the mere threat of a number of interested mill managers, agents, and shareholders, who naturally desire to escape, if possible, the payment of a tax of 3½ per cent on anything. The discussion had, however, in addition to drawing attention to the duty of the House with regard to the Indian Budget, the good effect of enabling the Secretary of State for India to expose, once for all, the fallacy that imported Lancashire goods are consumed only by the well-to-do classes." The *Standard* is especially severe upon Sir William Wedderburn. "India" it remarks "is certainly very ill served by those who at Westminster claim to be particularly its friends. Sir W. Wedderburn has had official experience, and was a blameless member of a most honourable body—the Covenanted Civil Service. But he most lamentably misuses the opportunities which his position as a legislator gives him, of instructing the mind of the Imperial Parliament on Indian matters. It is humiliating and distressing to those who feel a genuine sympathy with the people to find small tags of Congress agitation, or the promptings of some interested group of Anglo-Indian manufacturers, put forward as the cry of the voiceless millions. Last night's performance was a peculiarly preposterous illustration of this waste of force. The controversy which the member for Banffshire gravely asked the House to reopen by an improvised discussion is one that raises the most delicate problems of political economy and the most disputed technicalities of the cotton trade."

By dint of numberless closures of debate and suspensions, the Agricultural Rating Bill, has been carried through Committee in the House of Commons, and half the rates on agricultural land have been transferred from the ratepayer to the taxpayer.

The Crewe Town Council have resolved, with only one dissentient, to petition against the Bill. They estimate the contribution of Crewe to the subsidy of £2,000,000 which is to be voted, let us say, to agriculture at £2,000 a year, and they think that they can spend the money to more advantage. Their petition shows that "if this sum of £2,000 per annum were placed at the disposal of your petitioners it would suffice to repay the annual instalment of principal and interest on the loan of £39,100 at 3 per cent for thirty years, which sum would enable your petitioners, without any additional cost to the ratepayers, to carry out various useful and much-needed improvements in the borough. That during the greater part of the last three years almost the whole of the works of the London and North-Western Railway Company in Crewe (which works are the staple industry of the town) have been on short time, and as a consequence the incomes of the employes of the Company and of the tradesmen who supply their wants have been largely reduced and considerable distress has prevailed in this borough. That the agriculturists of the district surrounding this town are, on an average, much more wealthy and prosperous than the tradesmen of this borough. That during the past three years of short time the position of the average agricultural labourer in the district surrounding this town has been much better than the position of the average labourer employed in the borough. That your petitioners consider it unjust that money raised by taxation of the inhabitants of this borough should be applied to the relief of a special class in the surrounding district, especially in view of the fact that on the average they are less in need of special assistance than the inhabitants of this "borough." The special circumstances of Crewe—a purely industrial community in the midst of a rural population which, on the showing of the Agricultural Commission, has suffered little or not at all from the agricultural distress—give special point to its petition ; but much the same grievance is felt elsewhere, and it may be expected that Crewe's example will be widely followed. Two millions a year means 1s. per head per annum of the forty millions of the United Kingdom. Any urban district has only to reckon, therefore, 1s. per head per annum on its population in order to arrive at a rough estimate of the amount which it is in the future to contribute annually to the relief of the landlords.

The original estimate for the Uganda Railway, made by Major Macdonald, reached the sum of 2,240,000*l*. The Committee appointed in 1895 came to the conclusion that a line of three foot guage, with very light rails, might be made for 1,755,000*l*. Upon this estimate it was decided to make the railway and a vote of 20,000*l*. was in August, 1895, taken for preliminary expenses. Immediately after, another Committee was appointed to supervise the undertaking, and organize the details of the work. They have come to the conclusion that a light line would be a mistake, and recommend more substantial work. This recommendation has been approved by Lord Salisbury, and it is now finally settled that a minimum sum of three millions will be required. The House will be asked during the present session to vote half a million on account of the works.

The commercial treaty just concluded between Germany and Japan appears to set at rest a question which has lately exercised the minds of British merchants engaged in trade with the latter country. The Protocol attached to the Anglo-Japanese treaty concluded on July 16, 1894, provided that the new Customs tariff attached to it should come into force one month after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty itself, subject, however, to the most-favoured-nation clauses of the treaty of 1858 and of the one concluded on that day. The effect of this reservation is that the new tariff cannot come into opperation until Japan has made new treaties with every one of the numerous countries entitled, under old conventions, to the existing tariff. With several of these countries fresh arrangements have yet to be settled, and it has been assumed that they will be completed in the course of next year. The new tariff prescribes very much higher import duties than those levied at present, and the date of its application is obviously a matter of particular importance. The new treaty with Germany is largely occupied, as is the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1894, with the arrangements, judicial and other, required by the abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction. But it is understood to embrace also the new tariff provisions which in the British treaty are separately dealt with in the Protocol, and it is not to come into force until July 17, 1899, simultaneously with the main body of the British treaty. If this be so, then the Anglo-Japanese Protocal and the tariff attached to it cannot be applied to British productions until that date. The duties prescribed by the German treaty are, in most cases, the same as those set forth in the Protocol attached to the Anglo-Japanese treaty. The latter were stated in *ad valorem* rates, but with a few exceptions these have been converted, in accordance with the terms of the Protocol, into specific rates by a supplementary convention of July 16, 1895, to which we have previously referred. Upon silk-faced cotton satins, however, the duty is, according to the German treaty, to be only 10 per cent., whereas in the British treaty it is put down at 15 per cent. But under the most-favoured-nation clause the lower rate will apply also to British productions of this description. Woollen yarns, according to the German treaty, are to be charged 10 per cent., whilst in the English one the rate is only 8 per cent. It is difficult to understand why in this case a difference of 2 per cent. is made, since the former treaty, as well as the latter, contains most-favoured-nation clauses. A further point of interest is that in the new Anglo-Japanese treaty tariff railway carriages, locomotives, and parts of these articles are not mentioned, and are therefore, presumably, to be duty free. But for the German treaty they are to be charged with duty at the rate of 5 per cent. It is important to notice also that in the agreement with Germany, Japan promises, "at a suitable time," to negotiate a convention for the protection of patents and trade marks. This provision is omitted from the Anglo-Japanese treaty, although the necessity for it has recently been shown by the extensive imitation of British and other proprietary trade marks in Japan, and the impossibility of dealing with this offence under existing arrangements. In both treaties, however, Japan undertakes to join the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and Copyright before the abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction in that country. This step would not, however, necessarily afford anything like so firm an assurance against the pirating of patents and trade marks as an effective treaty on the subject.

One of the chief movements in the Mining department of the Stock Exchange yesterday was the further sharp rise in Mysore Gold shares, the final price of which was 7 11-16. Ever since the early part of the year there has been a growing demand for these shares, the quotation having risen to its present figure from 3½, at which it stood in the first week of January. The explanation of the rise is the very satisfactory character of the returns. Yesterday's sharp rise was due to the report that a fresh discovery of a new lode 7ft wide, and assaying 4½ ounces to the ton, had been made. There is a by no means plentiful supply of shares, as most of the purchases of late have been made by individuals who have taken stock off the market. The company is distributing handsome dividends, and the yield compares favourably with many of the better classed West Australians and South Africans.

The principal feature in this week's Bank of England return is the addition of a million and a half to the public deposits. It is usual for this item to expand considerably either in the second or third week of May, but the increase this week is exceptionally heavy. Another important movement is the increase of nearly a million in the other securities, thus showing that the borrowings by the market at the Central institution last week were on a much larger scale than had been estimated. No cash has yet returned from Scotland, in fact it would appear that a further small amount has been withdrawn. The expansion of the note circulation in the North has been larger than usual through the activity of trade, and with the cessation of labour troubles business, no doubt, will continue to grow. The market, thanks to the borrowings from the Bank and the receipts of gold from abroad, has only had to reduce other deposits by less than £200,000. There is no indication in the return that the rumour which has been persistently circulated of late, that the Government was purchasing Consols, was correct, the Government deposits, instead of being lower, showing, as we mention above, an addition of a million and a half, bringing up the total to the large sum of upwards of 16½ millions, which compares with 9½ millions a year ago, and 6½ millions in 1892. It is understood, says the *Standard*, that "a Departmental Committee is considering the advisability of allowing the Savings Banks to invest in Indian and other Trustee Securities, but no decision has as yet been reached—at least, none has been made public. Even that enlarged liberty will not allow these banks, Post Office or other, to continue to pay 2½ per cent. or more to their depositors."

The fact that the "sound money," or gold standard, movement in the United States is closely associated—and necessarily so—with a policy of high Protection is curiously brought out in the latest details respecting the candidature of Mr. M'Kinley for the Presidency of the United States. The question at present is whether Mr. M'Kinley will secure the nomination for the supreme position at the National Convention of the Republican party to be held shortly at St. Louis. There are very clear evidences of a prospective "split" in both the great political parties of the United States, and all the diplomatic skill of Mr. M'Kinley's "managers" is just now being exerted to bring about a real or apparent compromise, or bargain, with a view to solidarity on the Republican side. Mr. M'Kinley does not appear to be greatly liked in the Eastern States ; his Protectionism is a little too strong even for the manufacturers of those States, and certainly for the merchants. Nevertheless the Republican party there is prepared to support his candidature provided he will give an unmistakable pledge in favour of the gold standard. On the other hand, the Republicans of the Western States have all along been considered uncertain on the monetary question ; they are disposed to favour silver rather than Protection, and in order to catch their votes Mr. M'Kinley has not expressed himself so unmistakably in favour of the "sound money" policy of the Eastern States as the Republicans there desire. The M'Kinley "managers" are, indeed, credited with having refused to permit their candidate to make a definite statement on the great financial question lest the "free coinage" men on the one hand or the "sound money" men on the other should be driven from his camp.

THE LATE M. JULES SIMON.

France has probably more ex-Premiers now living than any other country in Europe, for the chief trouble of the Third Republic, from the very commencement of its existence, has been that the formation of a stable Ministry is an impossibility. Impatience at the constantly recurring Ministerial changes is without doubt one of the chief sources of the strength of Socialism ; though whether any attempt to recast the Constitution of France on American lines would remove the difficulty is at least a matter of doubt, for in the United States political parties possess a solidarity and discipline which they do not enjoy in France, and in the former country there are no Monarchical factions ever on the watch for an opportunity to destroy the Republic itself. Among ex-Premiers of France none had a higher reputatation than M. Jules Simon, whose death is announced by Reuter. Writing of him some few years ago a home paper said : "To France herself this impossibility is a misfortune, for the moderation and the ripe wisdom of M. Simon might be of great service to her in the grave crisis through which she is now passing. An enlightened commercial policy, faithful to the traditions of men of the school of Michel Chevalier ; a frank recognition of the claims of the Church ; and a pacific spirit in regard to foreign affairs would probably rally to the cause of the Republic large numbers who regard it with coldness, distrust, and even aversion."

The late M. Jules Simon, who early in life dropped his patronymic of Suisse, was born at L'Orient, in Brittany, six months before the battle of Waterloo. On leaving College, he became an assistant teacher in the Lycee of Rennes, the ancient capital of Britanny, and subsequently taught as professor of philosophy at Caen and Versailles. Victor Cousin, the distinguished author of the "General History of Philosophy," of whom M. Simon is an enthusiastic disciple, had been for some years lecturing at the Sorbonne, but the revolution of July, 1830, called him to the work of the statesman, and he became inspector-general of education. On M. Cousin's retirement from the University in 1839, shortly before his appointment to the Ministry of Public Instruction, M. Jules Simon, at his request, succeeded to the vacant chair, and for the twelve years subsequently, during which he filled that post, he was regarded as one of the most brilliant of French philosophical teachers. It was during this time that he published his studies on Plato and Aristotle, and founded "La Liberte de Penseur," a philosophical and political review, in conjunction with M. Amedie Jacques. Under the Orleans Monarchy M. Simon supported the Constitutional Left, and unsuccessfully contested one of the departments of his native Brittany. When Louis Phillipps fled from France, and the Republic was proclaimed, M. Simon was again a candidate for the same constituency, and was successful. Shortly afterwards he was elected a member of the Council of State, and resigned his seat in consequence. Thus when Louis Napoleon arrested a large number of French Deputies, M. Simon was in forced retirement from political life.

When Napoleon III. and his successful gang of adventurers had completed their work, nothing was left for the best men in France but exile or retirement. M. Jules Simon steadily refused to take the oath of allegiance to the usurper, and thus his University career was prematurely closed. During his retirement he issued several works, including "Le Devoir," 'La Religion Naturelle,' and 'La Liberte." By this time the star of Napoleon III. had begun to wane, and the spirit of revolt showed itself in Paris in 1863, when Thiers, Jules Favre, Jules Simon, and one or two other Republicans, were elected for Paris. M. Simon, however had been also returned for the Gironde, and elected to sit for that constituency so as to make room for another Opposition member for Paris. Jules Favre was the most brilliant orator ; but Jules Simon soon became the chief of the Republican Party, and, unlike M. Ollivier, he steadfastly refused to make terms with the "Man of December." On the "decheance" of the Second Empire, M. Simon became a member of the Government of the National Defence, holding the portfolio of Public Worship and Public Instruction. At the close of the War he was rejected by Paris, but chosen for the Marne ; and for two years subsequently served as Minister of Public Instruction. In 1875 he was elected a Life Senator, and the following year he was commissioned by Marshal MacMahon to form a Ministry. Six months after M. Simon, whose Ministry was honestly Republican, being pressed by M. Gambetta on the one side and by Marshal MacMahon on the other, was virtually compelled by the Marshal to resign, in order to make way for the Reactionary Ministry of the Duc de Broglie. When the struggle was over, and the Marshal was himself compelled to resign, M. Jules Ferry speedily began to act upon Gambetta's famous maxim—"Clericalism is the enemy." In 1879 he introduced his Bill for the suppression of unauthorised religious congregations which virtually abolished the Jesuit Colleges. To the measure M. Jules Simon, consistently with his broad principles of toleration, offered the most strenuous opposition. He was defeated, but he was amply avenged, for, ten years after, he heard the author of that very Bill declare that a policy of persecution is a blunder, and that the stability of the Republic requires that it shall come to terms with the Church.

After that M. Jules Simon did not take a very active part in political life, but in other ways he found an ample field for the activity of his vigorous old age. He was a member of the Supreme Educational Council and permanent secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, and for eighteen years he held one of the coveted forty fauteuils of the French Academy. In 1883 M. Simon published his famous work, "Dieu, Patrie, Liberte," which was an eloquent protest against the aggressive and intolerant atheism that so largely prevails among French Republicans. M. Simon, who published more than one work treating on political economy, was always a warm supporter of a Free Trade policy and of the politics of peace.

AFFAIRS IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JUNE 7.

There has been some disappointment at the non-execution of the order of amnesty granted by the Royal Viceroy Senhor D'Infante Affonso Henrique on his leaving Goa. It is reported that Colonel Joao de Mello Sampayo, President of the Supreme Military Council, who is the right man to execute the order, has not yet done so, and in consequence Mr. C. F. de Henriques, and other prisoners and deserters are still in jail. Owing to this delay, coupled with the stringent order of the new Governor-General to shoot down everyone who may be found with arms and those who may be caught in flagrant crimes, has retarded the return of the rebels to their homes at Satary, where it is reported that Dada Ranes has retired. There is no palpable reason to withhold the execution of the amnesty, or rather, if there is any, it ought to have been published to remove doubts, which are taking hold of the dangerous elements of Satary, and if they once break out into dacoities, it will be difficult to suppress them. There are also some apprehensions that the martial order of Senhor Neves Ferreira, though universally applauded by people, may be misused to satisfy party rancours, and instead of being a deterrent to the criminal class, may be used as an instrument of oppression against innocent persons. The Baron of Cumbarjuva, who has been staying in Portugal for some years past, has been appointed Inspector of Primary Education in Goa, in place of the late Mr. Bernardo Francisco da Costa. Major Lucio Faria has been appointed Administrator of Sanquelim and Satary. The remaining military officers, who had been sent away to Mozambique on the scare of revolt and sedition, have now returned to Goa. Major Parphiro Augusto, who was lately relieved of the post of Chief of the Military Department, has had a stroke of paralysis.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden, at 10 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 10 a.m., on Sunday. The Ganges, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat, brings the following passengers :—

Blaskett, Mai and Mrs C E	Manisby, Mr G E
Thomas, Mr J W	Burlton, Lt A R
Presley, Mr	Moore, Rev C J
Phillips, Mr Frank	Longley, Mr C H
Butcher, Mr, Mrs, infant and child	Asdain, Mr G M
	Simpson, Dr W J
Hansley, Mr J	Hurry, Mr A E
Bhabha, Mr H J	Martin, Col R H
Howlett, Lt A	Carter, Mr F
Windham, Major W C	Duncan, Sur-Maj
Heath, Capt G M	O'Neill, Mr

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esp'ade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	6	97	5	52	5	91	5	47
Tuesday, June 9	0	00	0	0	0	8	0	5
Total	6	97	5	52	5	99	5	52

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Indian Cavalry Dinner, which is now an annual gathering, took place on Tuesday June 2, at the United Service Club, Simla. Colonel Richardson, 18th Bengal Lancers, presided, and covers were laid for forty-four. Sir George White, Sir Edwin Collen and General Grant were the only guests.

Since the murder of his consort, the King of Corea—never a valiant monarch—has become so unnerved and timid that a strange face or the slightest variation of usual routine in the palace throws him into alarm. He even insists, in conciliatory fervour, on shaking hands with every visitor. Never before in his life has the King deigned to so recognise a stranger.

A Madras telegram to the *Englishman* says :—"The first case of cremation in the Madras Presidency among the European population, is that of the late Mr. Rhodes Morgan, whose body, under a special proviso in his Will, was taken down to the family estate and there cremated yesterday. The whole affair was privately arranged." Mr. Rhodes Morgan was a Theosophist.

A good deal of correspondence has lately taken place between the Governments of Hyderabad and Madras regarding the closure of liquor shops situated near the frontier. The Hyderabad Durbar made certain proposals regarding these shops, the Madras Government considered them to be inadequate for the purpose intended, and the matter has now been dropped.

Down in Java and in the Straits Settlements, observes a contemporary, they are not particular about legislative interpellations, and the presidents and members of the legislative assembly, unlike those of Bengal are never wearied with questions which, numerically, occasionally go into the hundred and thirties. Recently, an Hon. Member who is a Doctor, asked "whether the Government intended to amend the Opium Ordinance 1894, so as to define more precisely the rights of medical men and chemists to buy, to have in possession, or to sell opium or the alkoloids of opium, intended solely for medicinal use ;" to which the Colonial Secretary replied, that as the rules of Council did not permit him to debate the question, he was obliged to reply in the negative.

Rome has recently been invaded by a number of Indian and Colonial Bishops. Of Indian Ecclesiastics there were present in Rome just before the last mail left, Archbishop Colgan, of Madras, the Right Rev. Dr. Caprotti, Bishop of Hyderabad, the Most Rev. Dr. Melizan, Archbishop of Colombo, and the Right Rev. Dr. Pesci, Bishop of Allahabad, were received in private audience by the Pope.

B. J. Coody, an overseer of Orderly Bazaar, Barrackpore, was charged before the district magistrate of Alipore, on Friday, with shooting five pigs belonging to a native woman. It was alleged that the woman had sold a pig to the accused which, however, ran back to the woman's yard. She refused to return the animal, as the whole of its price had not been paid. Thereupon the accused shot several of her pigs. The complaint was originally filed before the honorary magistrate of Barrackpore, but as Coody refused to be tried before the honorary magistrate, on the ground that he was a British born subject, the case was transferred to Alipore. The case is proceeding.

F. E. Roy, Accountant to Messrs. Gillon and Co., Lahore, has been arrested on a charge of causing death of his dhobie. It is alleged that on Sunday last, accused had some words with the dhobie about his washing, and from words proceeded to blows, inflicting injuries sufficient to cause death. The arrest was made under Section 304, I. P. C., culpable homicide, and last Wednesday, the prisoner was brought before Mr. J. A. Robinson, Magistrate of the first class. The Court pass an order admitting the accused to bail, but directing that he was to be brought up for trial yesterday when the medical evidence was to be taken.

The two cases of doubtful cholera in Srinugger have not been followed by any further outbreaks, and there is said to be reason to hope that the stringent medical precautions now being taken in Cashmere will prevent the decease from being carried into the Valley from Rawul Pindee or Murree. There has been a good deal of bad fever in Srinugger, but most visitors have now left the town for Gulmarg and other cooler parts.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 30th May, were for passengers, etc., Rs.98,000 and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,23,000, other earnings (estimated) Rs.10,000 making altogether Rs.2,31,000, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 275-0-0. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 2,48,395-13-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 295-11-4.

If a story told in the current number of *Light* turns out to be well-founded, the new photography has been outdone before it has ceased to be spoken of as new. "Miss Bangs, of America," is a Spiritualist medium. A gentlemen bent on testing her alleged powers had a box made with double hinges and two special Yale locks. Into this he fitted the canvas—22in, by 27in.—on the back of which he pasted a new United States one dollar bill and other private marks for identification. He double-locked the box in the presence of six witnesses, and added eight seals across the opening. He carried the box to the house of Miss Bangs, where he had six sittings of one hour's duration each, the sittings occurring daily. During these occasions he held the handles of the case in his hands, so that it did not leave his possession for one moment. At the conclusion of each sitting he carried the box to his office and locked it in his private vault. At the conclusion of the sixth sitting, he opened the box and found on the canvas a beautifnl portrait of a deceased friend, whtch he recognised. This sort of performance is a development of a very old Spiritualist dodge ; but as to "how it's done," that is a difficult-matter to decide.

The history of Mr. Quantin Hogg's Polytechnic operations is curious and interesting. On leaving Eton in 1863 Mr. Hogg's first effort was to teach a couple of crossing sweepers to read—with an empty beer bottle for a candlestick and a tallow candle for illumination, two crossing sweepers as pupils, and a couple of Bibles as reading books. The Polytechnic was thus practically started in the Adelphi Arches. Mr. Hogg found that even the language of the streets was unknown to him, and in order to learn it and to ascertain the ways of life of the street boys and their real wants he bought a secondhand shoeblack's suit and all fittings. Thus equipped he used to go out two or three nights a week for six months, blacking boots, holding horses, doing any other odd jobs he saw others boys doing and sleeping out as they did on barges under tarpaulins.

The late George Richmond, R.A., by his will made in 1888, with codecils added at various dates up to July 1895, has left. principally to his sons and daughters, personal estate of the value of 77,720l. He has bequeathed to the National Portrait Gallery his drawings of the Rev. Mr. Keble and Samuel Rogers ; to the Artists. General Benevolent Institution, 100l.; to Dr. J. W. Ogle and Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, M.D., 50l. each ; to Mrs. Williams, widow of Dr. W. D. Williams, and to the testator's nephew, John Ruskin Richmond, 50l. each ; to Harriet Trill, an old and faithful servant, 350l. ; to the testator's son, William Blake Richmond, the picture by William Blake of the Bard, an old oak easel bought by the tentator's father more than a hundred years ago ; and to his son, the Rev. Thomas Knybett Richmond, of the Abbey Carlisle the silver plate given by the Government through Mr. Gladstone to the testator for his services in the purchase of Sir Robert Peel's pictures for the nation.

Advanced age is the characteristic shared by the most influential people in Europe at the present time. The Pope is eighty-six, the same age as Mr. Gladstone. Prince Bismarck is eighty-one; Queen Victoria and Signor Crispi are both nearly seventy seven ; Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Chancellor, is sixty-seven, and Lord Salisbury and the Austrian Chancellor are both sixty-six.

It was the Duke of Edinburgh, who is credited with having perpetrated a joke upon his elder brother by referring to him as the Prince of Wales, but beyond a pun on the name it was a harmless allusion. In this connection we are reminded of the "Recollections of Paris," in which Captain Bingham tells a story of Mrs. Hudson, the wife of the Railway King (whose son was called the Prince of Rails) :—"A gentleman showing her over South Kensington, or some other museum, pointed out a statue, remarking, "That is Marcus Aurelius," whereupon Mrs. Hudson, who prided herself on knowing all the British aristocracy, exclaimed, 'Lor ! How like the late markiss.'"

There are only half a-dozen houses in Langtry, Texas, and one of them is a combination "beer and law shop," presided over by Judge Roy Bean, who is the most autocratic and most original judge in all Texas. As the name of the town is Langtry, the judge, who reads the papers, has quite appropriately named his place the "Jersey Lily." His business sign reads : "Ice-Cold Beer and Law West of Pecos." The Pecos River is the eastern boundary of the judge's circuit, which embraces 500 miles of wildest Texas. He was made judge—probably self-appointed—when he was a young man, and he is about 65 years old now. Judge Bean's method of dispensing law is not the sort you read of in books. Once when a Texan pleaded guilty before him of killing a Chinaman, the judge said : "There ain't any law in Texas agin killin' Chinamen. Prisoner's discharged." On another occasion a man was brought before him for stealing a cow valued at about 4dol. "Well," said the judge, "you'll pay 250dol. fine or hang." The prisoner protested that the cow was only worth a few dollars. "Shut up," yalled the judge. "Come up with 250 dol. or you hang." The prisoner came up.

A whim of Robert Louis Stevenson's is described by Miss Eveline Blantyre Simpson in reminiscences of the novelist she has contributed to the *British Weekly* :—"At one time he was keen on founding a pawning society. Every one was to pawn under the title of John Lidall (I think that was the name) all the world over. Some future investigator of musty records was to be astounded that John Lidall was constantly pawning all manner of things in every quarter of the globe. Lives of John Lidall were to be written in coming centuries, and many conjectures made as to the manner of man he was. Stevenson loved, as he said, 'to play with possibility and knock a peg for fancy to hang on,' and he saw and planned many possibilities as to John Lidall."

Verily, writes a contemporary, the ways of Municipal Commissioners are past finding out. Bangalore, apparently, has a body of representatives of local self-Government who are anything but thankful for small mercies. Now it is notorious that this very desirable health resort has outgrown itself within the past few years. Next to Secunderabad it is the largest military station in the Madras Command, fully 5,000 British and Native troops being located there. Over-crowding is a prominent evil, and the water-supply is notoriously contaminated. A water-work scheme has been a common talk for the past twenty years, and yet this indispensable accompaniment of health is lacking. In these circumstances the Government of India generously lent the services of Dr. Ross as Special Health Officer on deputation from the 9th of September last to the end of May in this year. In this capacity Dr. Ross was entitled to salary and allowance aggregating something close on Rs. 11,000 for the eight months of his appointment. After much ado the Commissioner sanctioned the payment of this sum, but they did so with "great reluctance." Some Commissioners asked if they could not refuse to pay and make Government sue them. The President said that at present the Government of India had no power to enforce payment, but it could issue a Notification under the Extradition Act, which would partake of the nature of legislation. Apparently, Bangalore would like to have all it can get, if only some one else will pay the piper !

Some surprise is expressed in quarters friendly to the Boer Government at the appointment of Mr. Henry Cloete to be the British Agent at Pretoria. At the same time the opinion is held that he will be able to discharge the duties of his office in a manner satisfactory both to the British Government and the Republic. Mr. Cloete (says the *Daily Telegraph*) is a barrister by profession, and has always been remarkable for a friendly feeling towards England. He is a member of a well-known Dutch family at the Cape, the Cloetes of Alphan, and is now the owner of the family estate at Alphan, near Cape Town. For some years he has practised very successfully as a barrister in the Transvaal, attaining to a leading position in his profession. He has the reputation of being a fair-minded man of high ability, and his appointment will not be regarded from a hostile standpoint by the Boers. Although his sympathies are English, Mr. Cloete is a Dutch Afrikander, and that will go a long way towards making his work easy. The position which he occupies with regard to the Boers is summed up in the sentence, "They like him very much, but they have not a profound confidence in him so far as political matters are concerned." Personally Mr. Cloete is a very agreeable gentleman, and is held in high esteem by his friends and acquaintances. He was married some years ago to a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Van Warmelo, of Heidelberg (Transvaal) a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. His wife is a niece of Mr. F. J. Newton, the Resident Commissioner in Rhodesia, so that he was already indirectly connected with the official classes in South Africa. Although not perhaps the Agent which the Boer Government would have best liked to see selected, Mr. Cloete holds a position which will enable him to exercise very considerable influence, and his appointment is much less likely to cause friction than that which was rumoured a few days ago. If any stranger in Cape Colony were to ask which was the most respected and prominent of the Dutch families, he would probably be told that, on the whole the Cloetes held the primary position.

THE DECCAN VERNACULAR TRANSLATION SOCIETY, POONA.

THE second annual general meeting of this Society was held in the hall of the Native General Library, Poona, the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade occupying the chair, in the absence of the President, Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, who was unable to attend on account of slight indisposition. About thirty-five members were present, among whom were Rao Bahadur N. B. Dandekar, Rao Bahadur S. B. Jathar, Rao Bahadur V. M. Bhide, Rao Bahadur G. A. Mankar, Rao Bahadur G. B. Nene, Rao Bahadur B. P. Joshi, Rao Bahadur V. B. Sohoni, Rao Bahadur S. V. Patwardhan, Rao Bahadur V. N. Dandekar, Professor G. K. Gokhale, Professor V. K. Rajwade, Rao Bahadur C. N. Bhat, Rao Saheb V. N. Pathak, Rao Saheb B. T. Bapat, Dr. G. K. Garde, Dr. V. V. Bhagwat, and others.

The report showing the progress made by the society during the past year ending on 31st March 1896 was read and adopted. The accounts of the society showing the income and expenditure for the past year were read and approved. The surplus expenditure of Rs. 106-13-3, incurred on account of postal, printing, and miscellaneous charges during the past year was sanctioned. All the office-bearers of the society for the past year were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. V. A. Modak, whose name was removed from the managing committee on account of his inability to attend the meetings owing to sickness, and Professor V. K. Rajwade, M.A., of the Fergusson College, was appointed in his place. The Budget for the current year was discussed and passed.

The contributions received during the past year from H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda, H. H. the Raja of Dhar, in Central India, the Chiefs of Akalkot, Jawhar and Sangli, Lord Sandhurst, the Hon. Mr. Spence, and others were thankfully acknowledged. The proposal to give some support to the monthly magazine in Marathi, called "Kavya Sangraha," which is edited by Mr. V. D. Oka, and published by the Nirnaya Sagar Press, and which is likely to be discontinued soon for want of public support, was referred to the managing committee for consideration and disposal. The proposal to give books, published by the society, gratis to the members, was also submitted to the managing committee for disposal.

Some of the principal points touched in the annual report of the society, which was read by the secretary, are given below:—"The society was established in October 1894, and has been registered under Act XXI. of 1860 of the Government of India. Printed and written copies of the appeal for help were sent to the Marathi-knowing Chiefs and Sardars, and to the European and Native gentlemen who take interest in the promotion of Marathi literature, and were responded to in several instances. The number of subscribers, which was 123 at the beginning of the year, increased to 223 at the end of the year. Among the new subscribers are H. E. Lord Sandhurst, the Hon. Mr. Spence, H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad, H. H. the Raja of Dhar, and the Chiefs of Jawhar, Akalkot, and Sangli.

The work of the Dakshina Prize Committee was transferred to the society in July 1895 by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, together with the annual grant of Rs. 1,000 for five years on certain conditions, and 101 compositions, which were lying with that committee, were made over to the society for examination. The Director of Public Instruction was pleased to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 800 during the year. Of the 101 books made over to the society for disposal, 59 books were disposed of during the year, and prizes to the amount of Rs. 1,800 were awarded to 23 old and 2 new books during the year. The remaining books will be disposed of during the current year. Six sub-committees of members were appointed to examine and report on the books received, and they did their work well, considering that they have other duties to perform. Books have been selected and sent for reports to such sub-committees as are competent to examine them. The minimum reward made to an author was Rs. 20, and the maximum was Rs. 200.

Translations of three English books were advertised during the year:—(1) Skottowe's Short History of Parliament, Rs. 300; (2) Sir H. S. Maine's Popular Government, Rs. 350; and (3) Malleson's Native States (Rulers of India Series), Rs. 200. There were respectively two, eleven, and sixteen competitors for these three prizes. The competition for the first prize was not quite satisfactory, but that for the other two prizes was very successful indeed, as several graduates of eminence attempted the translations. Both the translations of the first book were not found satisfactory, and it has been resolved to entrust the work privately to a competent person. The translations of the other two books are under examination.

It is a well known fact that some years ago the Government of Bombay did not grant permission to the late Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade to examine some records in the Peishwass Daftar at Poona containing a mass of information useful for historical purposes. But on the representation made to Government about three years ago by Rao Bahadur G. C. Vad, B.A., Alienation Settlement Officer, Poona, Government were pleased to entrust the work of assorting, indexing, and translating the documents, known as the Chitnishi letters in the Peishwa's records, which contain a mine of information on social and historical matters, to some of the members of the society, who have been specially selected for the purpose. But as the gentlemen who have undertaken the work could attend the Alienation Office only a few hours a week owing to other engagements, they applied to Government to allow them to take the assistance of Mr. D. B. Parasnis, and the application has been granted.

Deputations were sent to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad and to H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur when they visited Poona during the last monsoon, and applications were submitted to them for support. The former has made a liberal grant of Rs. 3,000 to the society, and the latter has promised to give a liberal support. H. H. the Raja Saheb of Dhar has also contributed a sum of Rs. 500, and the Chiefs of Jawhar, Akalkot, and Sanzli have contributed Rs. 200, Rs. 100, and Rs. 50, respectively.

The Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh Memorial Committee have made over to the society the sum of Rs. 4,079 with power to recover the arrears still due and on trust that the interest thereof should be devoted to an annual prize, called the Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh Prize, for an essay in Marathi on Marathi literature or history.

The total income of the society during the year was Rs. 19,754-7-10, including the Willoughby Memorial Fund of Rs. 4,100 with the Accountant-General, Bombay, and the balance of Rs. 870-3-6, belonging to the old society in Bombay, and the total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,433-15-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,320-8-10, Government Promissory notes for Rs. 8,000, Rs. 8,717-15-6 in the Poona Mercantile Bank, and Rs. 2-9-4 with the secretary." The report ends with an appeal to the public for support.

After the usual thanks to the president, the meeting broke up.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 29TH MAY TO 1ST JUNE.)

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala (s), Bombay—755 bales cotton (for transhipment to Antwerp), 2,3.8 cwt wheat

Dwarka (s), Bombay—474 bales cotton, 273 cwt cotton (unpressed) 1,900 cwt rapeseed, &c, 4,535 cwt wheat, 260 cwt wheat, 73 cwt hunter, and 1,283 corges skins

Bahaduri (s), Bombay—206 bales cotton, 2,552 cwt cotton (unpressed) 5,023 cwt wheat

Ras Rowa (s), Dunkirk—110 rales wool, 1,009 cwt gingellyseed, 28,945 cwt bones (for transhipment to St. Nazaire)

Pachumba (s), Bombay—48 bales cotton, 497 cwt cotton (unpressed), 339 cwt rapeseed, &c, 2,024 cwt wheat, 13 cwt rice, 315 corges skins, and 2.7 cwt bones

Satrunji (s), Bombay—1,046 cwt cotton (unpressed), 161 cwt rapeseed, &c, 5,415 cwt wheat, and 9 cwt rice

Taif (s), Bombay—1,452 cwt cotton (unpressed)

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall (s), Liverpool—3,379 pieces white goods (foreign), 220 pieces prints (foreign)

Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool—9.2 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,97 pieces (foreign)

Kola (s), Bombay—300 pieces white goods (foreign)

Dwarka (s), Bombay—1,120 pieces grey goods (Indian), 10 pieces white goods (foreign, 258 pieces prints (foreign), 2,0 0 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1 cwt steel

Lockerby Ash (s), Liverpool—116,950 pieces grey goods (foreign) 105,075 pieces white goods (foreign), 69,727 pieces prints (foreign), 32,780 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 79,844 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 186 cwt iron bar, &c. 101 cwt yellow metal

Bahaduri (s), Bombay—956 pieces grey goods (Indian)

Pachumba (s), Bombay—8,051 pieces grey goods (foreign), 43,525 pieces grey goods (Indian), 40,771 pieces white goods (foreign), 6,712 pieces prints (foreign), 640 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 490 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,040 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian)

Simla (s), Bombay—500 pieces grey goods (foreign), 2,381 pieces grey goods (Indian) 1,716 pieces white goods (foreign) 81 pieces prints (foreign), 300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 4,000 lbs grey yarns (Indian)

Hillbrook (s), Liverpool via Bombay—9,822 pieces grey goods (foreign), 15 2 7 pieces white goods (foreign), 38,675 pieces prints (foreign), 7,900 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 12,220 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,210 cwt iron bar, &c, 5,110 cwt steel

Satrunji (s), Bombay—1,845 pieces grey goods (foreign), 298 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,660 pieces white goods (foreign) 2 5 pieces prints (foreign), 1,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 41 cwt iron bar, &c

Dumra (s), Bombay—4 916 pieces grey goods (foreign), 19,520 pieces grey goods (Indian), 9,749 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,96 pieces prints (foreign), 483 pieces prints Indian, 1,800 lbs grey yarns foreign, 19,200 lbs grey yarns Indian, 4,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 1,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, 25 cwt steel, 8 cwt copper, and 8 cwt yellow metal

Bahaduri (s), Bombay—185 pieces grey good foreign, 1,700 pieces white goods foreign, 100 pieces prints foreign, 1,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 5,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, and 14 cwt copper.

IT is generally supposed that small hands and feet constitute a token of blue blood and of ancient lineage. It is a remarkable fact that in the House of Commons quite the finest and smallest feet belong to people of plebeian birth, whereas those whose origin has been both noble and illustrious have the largest and most graceless pedal extremities. Mr. A. J. Balfour, for instance, enjoys the distinction of wearing the largest and longest boots in the House. Mr. John Burns, on the contrary, is remarkable for possessing very small feet.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 30th May 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

Theodore William Hickson, mechanic, of Point Nepean Road, Brighton, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in a combination handle and support for cans and cases.

Albert Meyenberg, manufacturer, Max Wendorf, mechanician, and Siegmund Henlein, merchant, all of 51, Langestrasse, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, for incandescent lamps.

The Alternate Current Electro-Motor Syndicate, Limited, of 2 and 4, Penywern Road, Earls Court, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements relating to electro-motors and transformers.

Pandit Chandra Sen Chowbey, trader, of No. 53, Burdwan Raj Katara, Burrabazaar P. O., Calcutta, for an improved stretcher or "newar" bed, to be called "Chandra Sen's stretcher."

Kedar Nath Chakravarti, teacher, South Suburban school, Bhowanipore, residing at No. 21, Rani Sankari's lane, Kalighat, for an invention for printing, entitled "The Easy printer."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Louis Julian, mechanical draughtsman, residing at Harris Road, Pudupett, within the local limits of Madras, for a quadruple horizontal hand oil press. (Filed 20th April 1896.)

Arthur Gore Handcock, C.B., Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, and Colonel on the staff, Rawalpindi, Punjab, for hanging, pulling, pushing or swinging punkahs. (Filed 29th April 1896.)

Dattoji Brothers & Co., blacksmiths, Bombay, for forced draught double acting bellows. (Filed 25th February 1896.)

Eugene Worms, operative, of 51, Rue de Provence, Paris, for improvements in tanning and apparatus for that purpose. (Filed 22nd May 1896.)

William Henry Nixon, electician, of 115, Transit Street, Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, for improvements in electric systems. (Filed 22nd May 1896.)

William Alfred Bromwich, gentleman, of 12, Kensington Square, and Charles Ashburnham Floyd, gentleman, of 12, St. James' Square, both in London, for an improvement in the shafts of vehicles and harness to be used in connection therewith. (Filed 22nd May 1896.)

Leo Kamm, electrician, of 1, Gresley Road, Hornsey Rise, London, for improvements in printing telegraphs. (Filed 22nd May 1896.)

Robert Allison Hall, of 200 N., Holliday Street, Baltimore, in the United States of America, for improved means for stopping bottles and a tool for use therewith. (Filed 22nd May 1896.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in the trays or carriers of apparatus for exposing tea, coffee, cocoa, grain and other substances to the drying or other action of air, vapour or gases. (Filed 22nd May 1896.)

The fee prescribed in schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown:—

Frederick James Mockler, manager of the county of Gloucester Bank, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, England, for a removable spring cover for cups, jugs and other vessels. (From 6th June 1896 to 5th June 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited:—

Nagurdas Purbhudas' invention for improvements in fire and thief proof-safes. (Specification filed 29th February 1892.)

Mr. W. D. Bohm's invention for improvements in apparatus for leaching ores in separating gold and silver therefrom. (Specification filed 24th February 1892.)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 2nd June:—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 120, dated 25th May, 1896, appointing Mr. J. Pollen, I.C.S., to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. J. M. Campbell, I.C.S., resigned.

Resolution.—To be recorded. Mr. J. Pollen is appointed to be a Member of the Land and Railways, and Bunders Committees, vice Mr. J. M. Campbell, resigned.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 123, dated 28th May 1896, communicating the sanction of the Government of India to the raising by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of a loan of 10½ lakhs of rupees on debentures, having a currency of 30 years and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. a year.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 28th May, 1896, forwarding plan showing the area to be paved with setts on the wharf in front of sheds Nos. 9 and 10 at the Victoria Dock, and an estimate of cost of the work amounting to Rs. 14,727-13-0.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read a letter from the Officiating Director of the Royal Indian Marine, No. 1233, dated 28th May, 1896, requesting that his best thanks may be conveyed to the Docks Superintendent and the other dock officials for their courtesy and the ready help accorded whilst fitting out and despatching the recent expedition to Suakim.

The Docks Superintendent and officials concerned to be informed accordingly.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 7.

Cartwright, Capt. Bo, 6th B C avalry, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Chemier, Lt, Ms, 24th M I, on leave, from Bangalore.

JUNE 9.

Lang, Lt, Bo, attached 14th Bo I, on leave, from Deesa.
Kidd, 2nd Lt, Bo, attached 23rd B Rifles, on leave, from Nasirabad.
Ansley, Capt, Ms, R A, en route, to England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

Kobadie, Lt-Col, Ms, R H A, on duty, to Bangalore.
Youngerman, Surg-Major, 2nd Ms Lancers, on duty, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th June, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters, on Thursday next, at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN-V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th June, 1896.

1. The following promotions will take effect in "K" Company from this date:—Lce.-Corpl. E. Ezra to be Corporal vice King resigned. Cadet M. Connell to be Lce.-Corporal vice Ezra promoted.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Members of the Corps wishing to join the Regimental Cricket Club are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary Lce.-Corpl. R. Laxton, Indian Government Dockyard, Fort, as early as possible.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE progress of the business reported at the seventieth annual general meeting of the Company, held in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 12th May, was as follows:—

Amount proposed for Assurance, during the year 1895 (5,312 Proposals)	£2,286,458
Amount of Assurances exceeded, during the year 1895, for which 4,775 Policies were issued	£1,913,475
Annual Premiums on New Policies, during the year 1895	£77,714
Claims by Death under Policies, during the year 1895, inclusive of Bonus additions	£653,741
Claims under Endowments matured during the year	£21,579
Subsisting Assurances, at 15th November 1895	£22,837,693
Accumulated Funds	£8,146,518
Annual Revenue	£1,119,10

MR. GLADSTONE is nearing the end of the series of articles on the Future Life, which he is contributing to "The North American Review." The article in the number for May bears the announcement "to be concluded." Mr. Gladstone's aim in this inquiry is to remove from the field of controversy on the subject a number of assumptions which in his view, have no title to a place there. Among these, is the assumption that the eternity spoken of in the Scriptures, is a prolongation, without measure, of what we know as time. It is, moreover, assumed that punishment is a thing inflicted from without, and is something distinct from the pain which is the inborn consequence of misdoing. Next comes the assumption that, of those who are to be judged as Christians, only a small minority can be saved. These another errors claim to be received as portions of the Divine revelation to man. Mr. Gladstone examines them, one by one, in support of his previous contention that the language of Scripture on these points is of a general character and signification, spiritual in its scope, and not, in any case, amounting to a specific recital of pains and penalties of a material and determinate kind.

THE ART AND PRACTICE OF CYCLING.

THE CARE OF THE CYCLE.

THE price of a first-class cycle is steadily rising, for reasons which need not be dilated upon at length; in any case, the purchase of a good mount is not a cheap operation, to put it mildly, and some remarks as to the care of the cycle when acquired will not be out of place. The care necessary may be divided into two sections—the care when in use, and that necessary when the machine is laid by.

When in use it is highly inadvisable to permit any part of the cycle to remain loose, apart altogether from the danger of accident necessarily involved. Thus, should the pedal come loose in the crank end, or the pedal nut come loose, where these are used, it is most unwise to neglect it while riding even a short distance, and for this reason—that there is a big leverage on the pedal end, and the threads of the screw, which hold firmly when the nut is screwed up or the pedal end is well gripped by the lock-nut, will very soon be broken and rubbed when those points are loose in the crank end, the consequence being great difficulty in screwing the pedal up satisfactorily, and in due season thread will strip and cause much trouble before it is recut. It may, indeed, be laid down as an axiom that all nuts should be kept tight, and should any particular nut be found to be constantly coming loose, it will be well to have it looked to by the nearest cycle repairer, lest it should give a great deal more trouble later on.

The same thing applies very emphatically to the ball bearings of the machine wherever they are fitted. These bearings are delicate pieces of mechanism, in which, as will subsequently be explained, the hardened steel balls run on coned surfaces, which admit of the adjustment of, or the taking up of, wear by closer approximation, whether as part of a threaded nut or actuated by it, and it is very necessary to keep ball bearings adjusted within a reasonable range. Of course, the bearing must not be too tight, or broken balls are sure to be the result; but a very loose bearing permits of irregular running, which of course means irregular wear, and in due season, when the bearing is properly adjusted, the irregularly worn cones cause it to be tight at one point and loose at another, with the result that the balls are broken, the internal faces of the cones scratched and worn, and these roughened faces again react upon the new balls put in to replace the old ones. Every rider of a cycle should make himself conversant with the construction of the bearings and the methods of adjustment used in the machine he rides, as nothing is the wise saw about "a stitch in time" so fully justified as in the care of the bearings of the modern cycle.

The same remarks, of course, apply to the ball bearings fitted to the pedals, bracket, and other parts of the cycle, and in a general way it may be said that care of the bearings is care of the cycle; for, if the bearings are all right and in good running order, the machine, unless some radical fault exists in its construction, cannot be far wrong.

The bearings sometimes get clogged up with oil and dust, and, if the machine is only occasionally used, they may get absolutely stuck. This state of things can be remedied by injecting a little paraffin, which liquefies the thickened oil, and causes it to run out if the wheels are vigorously rotated for a short time. When, after repeated doses, the bearings seem to be clean, they should be carefully recoiled with some suitable oil, and will, of course, be found much the better for the operation.

Some care of the chain will also be found of service, though the almost universal fitting of the gear case has much simplified the task of the chain user of late years. In earlier days the dust-clogged chain required frequent cleaning. If oiled, it caught and held the dust; if not oiled, it was a terrible thing in wet weather, rusting up into a rigid bar, holding the mud, getting gritty, jumping, and so on. The cures adopted were various; blackleading was a favourite method, as it is to-day in America among the fine-weather riders over the boulevards of the big cities—the riders who never require a gear-case or mud-guards; the chain was soaked in oil, in lard, and so on, and many other devices were tried, but nowadays the real work of taking care of the chain falls on the gear-case, and those cases which contain an oil-bath are much to be preferred. Of course, the fine-weather riders and the mere promenaders do not need anything more than a pretence at a gear case, but many of the flimsy things now made are of no service at all to the real rider; they shake loose, get crooked, fail to keep out the dust or keep in the oil, and in short, are mere travesties of the real thing, which takes all the care of the chain that that most important part of the cycle's anatomy requires. Careful adjustment is, of course, very necessary; a too loose or a too tight chain is bound to cause trouble anyhow, and of course, when the chain mounts the cogs, or, through being too tight, throws too great a strain on the frame and bearings, the results are certain to be more or less disastrous. The chain, then, should be kept properly adjusted, which, in effect, means just short of tight.

These few hints will indicate what is needed for the care of the cycle when in use; but it is well also to bear in mind that the best cycle will rapidly deteriorate in appearance and in value when lying by if it be not properly looked after, and this remark applies in a greater or less degree to any length of time. After a ride, especially if the roads have been muddy or wet has fallen, all the bright work should be cleaned and gone over with an oily cloth, otherwise the polish will rapidly vanish for good, and great care is needed in removing mud from the enamel, which scratches if the adherent mud is removed too roughly; in a dry state it is best washed off with a sponge, and it will be found useful to run the oily rag over the enamelled, as well as over the plated parts of the machine.

All nuts should be looked at and tested in regular order, so that none may be missed, and this is the right time to look for any fault, because, should anything have broken during the ride, there will be plenty of time to procure another fitting to replace it before the next time of riding. Very often, in articles giving advice as to tours and the like, the writers will be found recommending a careful look over the machine just before starting, which is an obvious absurdity, unless repair and fitting shops are just round the corner.

Another wise thing it is to refill the lamp at once after any ride where it has been used, because it is possible that a hurried departure on some future occasion may cause the rider to find himself ten miles from anywhere with an oil-less lamp.

As regards the tyres, there is much divergence of opinion. I am myself a believer, where it is possible to do so, in slinging the machine, or turning it over on the handle-bars and saddle, removing the lamp of course, and deflating the tyres, if it is not likely to be used for some time. It must be an advantage to take the strain off them, and it seems to me likely to cause them to last longer. When machines are being laid by for weeks it is advisable to remove the tyres altogether, and while putting the machine itself in the dryest place to be found in the house—an attic, for example—the inner tubes and covers of the tyres may with advantage be put in a relatively damp place, as nothing so soon causes rubber to perish as absolute dryness of the atmosphere.

Before a machine is thus stored away for the winter, the procedure recommended above for cleaning out the bearings should be adopted, and the bearings freshly oiled before the machine is stowed away; the oil should be removed in the same way before the machine is again taken into use.

To sum up. The care of the cycle may be put this way: A machine with delicately adjusted parts must be kept delicately adjusted to do its work properly; proper adjustment ensures that the work shall fall as it was intended by the machine's designer it should fall, and this gives it the best chance of meeting the calculated strains, and at the same time prolongs its life as an effective instrument. When laid by, all the delicate parts should be protected from the action of the atmosphere by a coating of oil, and the tyres should be relieved of strain by being deflated.

To some of the old hands all these precautions will appear absurd but then the old hands rode velocipedes of a type and construction which did not require the delicate handling and careful consideration which the modern cycle calls for. The earlier velocipede weighed 60 lbs.; the modern Safety weighs 25lbs., and it requires, at any rate, proportionally careful handling.—G. LACY HILLIER (in the "St. James' Gazette.")

MR. ROOPER, one of the examiners who revised the papers at the examination for teacher's certificates last year, has a dry humour. At least so we should judge from the following comment he makes upon the handwriting of third year students: "There seems to be an idea abroad, based, it is said, upon principles of psychology, that it is right to give free play to the individuality of the writer in teaching handwriting. It should be remembered that a style which is so particular to the writer that only he can read it causes loss of marks in an examination."

WHAT is the right thing to do when you have been asked to sell at a bazaar, and are then refused admission? A correspondent writes to us to propound the question in connection with the bazaar opened at Hammersmith yesterday in aid of the West London Hospital. "In company," writes our correspondent, "with other members of the theatrical profession, I had been asked to assist at the bazaar. I cannot say I like bazaars, and attendance at them in a sevre addition to a hard week's work. But we had been pressed so much to go, and the cause itself was such a good one, that we consented. Having got down to Hammersmith, we were not only refused admission, though we were 'billed' as assisting at the function, but were treated with marked incivility by the 'gentleman' in charge." And so on. Our correspondent should make allowance.

INCIDENTS OF THE ALL NIGHT SITTING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE sitting of the House of Commons which commenced on Thursday May 21, at three p. m. and concluded the following afternoon at 1-30, will rank as one of the most memorable of the present Parliament. The Government were determined to get the Agricultural Rating Bill through the Committee stage before adjourning for the Whitsuntide holiday and therefore Mr. Balfour moved the suspension of the 12 o'clock rule, and this was carried by 215 votes to 103.

The House resumed Committee on the Landlords Relief Bill on Clause 2, which provides for payment out of local taxation in respect of deficiency arising from exemption under the Act. Prolonged effort, in which Sir William Harcourt joined, was made to obtain from Mr. Chaplin explanation of what would happen in the variations of rise and fall in the deficiency. Sometimes the proposed payment would be too much, sometimes too little. How would that be settled? Ministers did not seem quite to know, and finally Mr. Chaplin promised to deal with the question on Report. Next, attempt was made to have the amount of money to be drawn from the National Exchequer absolutely fixed. Mr. Chaplin, when introducing the Bill, had mentioned a million and a half as the amount to be drawn from the pockets of the taxpayer. In their anxiety to introduce some finality into the business, the Opposition liberally offered to consent to fixing the sum at a million and three-quarters. Mr. Balfour cut short an interesting conversation by moving the closure, which was carried by the usual majority, a second division disposing of the amendment.

The next amendment was moved by Sir William Harcourt, and debated for several hours. The Leader of the Opposition proposed to omit the subsection of Clause 3 providing that the sum required by the operation of the Bill shall be paid to the local taxation account by the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue out of the Estate Duty. This he denounced as a system of highway robbery for the purposes of local taxation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the Ministerial proposal on the ground that the present Bill was only a temporary measure. Mr. Bowles suggested that "embezzlement" was a better term than "highway robbery" for the subsection in question. There followed an animated discussion, in which Sir Henry Fowler succeeded in getting Mr. Goschen, who, in turn, was answered by Sir William Harcourt. At half-past ten Sir M. Hicks-Beach moved the closure. The Chairman, however, suggested that it was not necessary, as the debate appeared to be exhausted. This proved to be the case, for presently the Committee divided, and the amendment was rejected by 180 votes against 91. When the division was over the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to move with the wholesale closure, as moved by Mr. Balfour the other night. He moved that the rest of the clause be forthwith put, a proposal hailed with angry cries of "Gag!" and "Shame!" by the Opposition. This demonstration of anger was turned into a cheer of triumph when the Chairman, pointing out that there was an amendment on the paper which he thought merited discussion, declared he could not accept the motion for the closure. The Committee then proceeded to discuss an amendment by Mr. H. Lewis omitting the words which provide that the money required under the Bill shall be paid out of the proceeds of the Estate Duty. The

LEFT IN CHARGE (MR. CHAPLIN).

Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to accept the amendment, which Sir William Harcourt supported. On a division it was rejected by 203 votes to 92. After this divisions were taken in rapid succession. A proposal by Mr. Lloyd-George to defer the operation of the Bill by six months was rejected by 258 votes against 94. Clause 3 as a whole was next submitted, and carried by a rattling majority. At midnight, the hour at which, on ordinary occasions, debate is compulsorily closed, members were just settling down for a prolonged sitting with the object of finishing the Committee stage at some early but indefinite hour of the morning. There were still seven clauses to be discussed, and four pages of amendments on the paper. The attendance was full, and members seemed to view the prospect before them almost with cheerfulness.

The following are extracts from the diary of the subsequent proceedings.

TWO APPLICATIONS OF THE CLOSURE.

1.30 a. m.—Mr. Banbury moved that the question be now put. (Cries of "Oh.") The Committee divided: For the Closure 208, against 81.

The Committee next divided on the motion to report progress: For the motion 80, against 207.

2 a. m.—On Clause 4, providing for certifying the annual sums payable in respect of the deficiency, Mr. H. as Gladstone moved to insert as the first date for the issue of the certificates, January 1, 1897.

Mr. Chaplin opposed the amendment.

Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Lough supported it as reasonable.

Mr. Dillon and Sir W. Foster, who also supported it, urged that a date should be fixed in the Bill.

Mr. Charles Harrison spoke amid cries of "Divide."

Mr. Logan and Mr. Dalziel supported the amendment.

After some remarks from Mr. Colville, Mr. J. A. Pease urged that it was a reasonable and practicable amendment.

2.50 a.m.—Mr. Parker Smith moved the Closure, and the Committee divided on it: For the Closure, 198; against, 75.

The Committee divided: For the amendment, 75; against, 201.

3.20 a.m.—Mr. Chaplin moved the question that Clause 4 stand part of the Bill be now put. ("Oh! oh!" and "Shame!")

Mr. McKenna and Sir W. Harcourt asked whether certain amendments had been postponed to Clause 4 and were now excluded?

The Chairman ruled that that was not a point of order. (Cries of "Oh, oh!" "Shame!" and uproar.)

SUSPENSION OF FIVE MEMBERS.

3.25 a. m.—The House was now ordered to be cleared for a division.

Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. H. Lewis, Mr. Dillon, Mr. M. Davitt, Dr. Tanner, Mr. W. Abraham (Rhondda), Mr. Dalziel, Mr. Donal Sullivan, Dr. Clark, Sir J. Brunner, and a number of other members, however, remained in their places, and the Chairman thereupon called them to withdraw to the division lobbies.

Mr. Lloyd-George: I must decline to leave under the circumstances.

The Chairman: If hon. members do not proceed to the division lobby, I shall have to direct the attention of the Speaker to their conduct.

Members still persisting in remaining in their places, the doors, by the direction of the Chairman, were thrown open, and members returned from the lobbies without the division having been taken.

The Speaker was in the meantime sent for.

THE SPEAKER CALLED IN.

3.30 a.m.—On the Speaker entering the House, the Chairman reported the circumstances. He remarked that the number of members who remained was large, and that he was only able to specially mention the member for Carnarvon Borough, the member for the Flint Boroughs, the member for East Mayo, and the member for Mid-Cork.

The Speaker said the Chairman had taken the right course, and that those members were not justified in the course they took, and were acting out of order. If that conduct were persisted in he should have to name them.

The Speaker asked these members whether they persisted in their refusal to leave the House?

They replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Lloyd-George remarked, with suppressed excitement, "I decline to go, as a protest against the action of the Government." ("Oh! oh!" and laughter.)

Mr. H. Lewis said that he regarded the whole Bill as legalised robbery, and refused to leave the House as a protest against the forcing through of the measure. ("Oh! oh!" and Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Dillon, answering the Speaker's question, said: I did decline, Sir.

The Speaker next turned to the hon. member for Mid-Cork?

Dr. Tanner: Most certainly, Sir.

The Speaker said those members distinctly defied the authority of the Chair.

Mr. Donal Sullivan: And many others besides, Sir (Opposition cheers)—I am one.

The Speaker, taking note of Mr. Sullivan's declaration, asked him formally whether he pursued the same disorderly course, and Mr. Sullivan replied, "Yes, Mr. Speaker, with pleasure." (Laughter.)

Sir J. Brunner rose with the evident intention of associating himself with the action of the four others; but he did not succeed in making himself heard. The Speaker formally named Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Dillon, Dr. Tanner, and Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. A. Balfour moved that those members be suspended from the service of the House, and upon that motion the house divided.

MR. DAVITT REMOVED BY THE SERJEANT-AT-ARMS.

When the House had been cleared Mr. Davitt and Mr. Mac Aleese remained sitting, and when asked to leave they declined to go, as a protest.

The Speaker begged these two members to withdraw, pointing out they were now treading him and the Chairman of Committees with disrespect.

Mr. Davitt and his colleagues protested that they meant no disrespect, but must persist in their conduct.

The Speaker thereupon requested the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms to remove the offenders, who at once on being touched on the shoulder by Mr. Gossett, retired.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FIVE MEMBERS.

There voted for the suspension 209, against 58.

The speaker: I must ask the five members to withdraw.

Mr. Lloyd-George: For how long?

The Speaker: By the Standing Orders, the suspension is for a week.

The five hon. members now quietly withdrew.

SIR W. HARCOURT'S MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

3.45 a.m.—Sir William Harcourt said that after this painful scene he hoped the Government would not continue the proceedings. He moved the adjournment of the House.

The Speaker said the House was engaged in a division when he was called in, and that division should be disposed of before the motion was put.

The Chairman accordingly resumed the proceedings in Committee, and again put the question that Clause 4 be now put.

The Committee at once divided upon it in the ordinary way. For the Closure, 200; against, 71.

The Committee then divided on the motion that Clause 4 stand part of the Bill: For the clause, 198; against, 70.

4.5 a.m.—Sir W. Harcourt moved to report progress, observing that anyone with experience of the House must feel that after what had occurred it was impossible to proceed with the reasonable discussion of the Bill before the House at this hour.

Mr. A. Balfour was forced to differ from that view. Such scenes had occurred before, and had not been followed by the adjournment of the House. He referred to the case of 1881, and thought it would be the worst possible example—(cheers)—for the future of Parliamentary institutions that the House should permit the intention of the great majority of the House to be defeated by means unnecessary to characterise, and that they should be rendered impotent in the face of the world by the action of three or four gentlemen. He could not agree to the motion. (Cheers.)

Mr. Haldane remonstrated against the attempt to force the Bill through the House in this way. Mr. Haldane spoke amidst great interruption.

Mr. Dalziel said the scene was the inevitable outcome of the action of the Government in trying to drive the Bill through the House without discussion. ("Oh, oh!") He held that Mr. Balfour was responsible more than any man for anything that had taken place or would take place. ("Oh, oh," and "Divide, divide.") The right hon. gentleman was only the representative of one constituency, and that only by a small majority, and he (Mr. Dalziel) refused to be dictated to by him. He thought Mr. Balfour should pause before trying to browbeat the House and to drive the Bill through. No suggestion of urgency had been made.

A MEMBER REMOVED BY THE DEPUTY SERJEANT.

4.40 a. m.—Mr. Balfour moved the Closure.

The House was cleared for a division, but Mr. James O'Connor, following the example previously set by his stalwart colleagues below the gangway, remained in his seat.

Mr. Lowther requested him to withdraw, but, desiring to protest, he declined, and requested that the Speaker should be called in to adjudicate.

Mr. Lowther quoted the Standing Order to show that the Chairman had power to act in such a case. He held that Mr. O'Connor's conduct was disorderly, and he requested the Deputy-Serjeant-at-Arms to remove the hon. member.

Mr. O'Connor, on being subjected to the nominal exercise of physical force, quietly walked out of the House.

The Closure was agreed to by 190 to 70.

The motion to report progress was negatived by 200 to 70.

"GREAT PHYSICAL DIFFICULTIES

6. 10 a.m.—Mr. Logan said this was one of the most important amendments on the Bill. The Bill was a revolution—(cheers)—and the Opposition would contest it to the bitter end.

Mr. Broadhurst was told these proceedings would lower the assessment of farm-buildings. (Cries of "Divide, divide!") He spoke under great physical difficulties from want of nourishment. (Laughter.)

Mr. C. Harrison followed.

In the course of his remarks he was twice told by the Chairman that he was wandering from the amendment

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

SMART drill is the outward and visible sign of discipline, observes the "Broad Arrow." Drill itself disappears to a great extent in battle, but success depends upon the discipline engendered by drill. Fire discipline, as far as rank and file are concerned, is nothing but prompt and implicit obedience to orders. It means that orders are executed in the manner directed, instantly and implicitly. Divisional or even brigade fiel days must necessarily entail many hours under arms for one hour during which the company officers and rank and file can gain any real benefit. Such things must be of course in order that superior and staff officers may gain opportunities of handling troops in large bodies. But there are limits beyond which it is undesirable to proceed. For example, if it is desired to ascertain whether certain staff officers are capable of conducting night marches by compass bearings, would it not be as well if they alone were exercised until their capacity having been proved, the time came for them to demonstrate the fact to the troops by leading real brigades? When Thomas Atkins and his officer have already done some five hours' drill during the day, a night march for experimental purposes must necessarily be unwelcome, more especially if the day following is also to dawn upon another five hours' work in spite of the previous night's fatigues. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, and all "big side" matches must leave no chance for the smaller fry. In our opinion there should never, avoidably, be more than one divisional and one brigade exercise in the same week, whether in the drill season or out of it. Saturday should invariably be respected as a half holiday. One day in each week should be devoted entirely to commanding officers for drill pure and simple, and the remaining two days, exclusive of Saturday, should be utilised for battalion manœuvres. Saturday mornings to be employed for fatigues, &c., at the discretion of commanding officers.

We have never denied that the Royal Naval Reserve consists of excellent material; our contentions being that with adequate training and thorough organisation the force might be made a useful arm of defence. But it is only quite recently that proper steps have been taken to give the force something more than a paper existence or to make it one upon which reliance can be placed in time of emergency. It was with much pleasure that we quoted the evidence of a distinguished naval officer as to the value of the supplemental lieutenants and the manner in which these gentlemen have stood the test of Service employment. We opposed that experiment because we apprehended that unless great care was taken to make it plain that the introduction of the newcomers would not affect the flow on the regular list, it would tend to lessen the cordial feelings growing up between the officers of the Navy and of the mercantile marine. It has been made clear that the officers on the supplemental list are not to interfere in this way, and so long as this rule is observed we see no reason why the experiment should not succeed.

In the "Early Reminiscences" of General Sir Daniel Lysons there is an anecdote of the grog tub, which should awaken in our naval readers memories of similar dodges executed by Jack to obtain an extra tot. The occurrence described took place on board a transport in the thirties. "The grog, which was served out to the men daily, was mixed in a large tub kept for the purpose. The men had to pass along as their names were called, and drink it at the tub. When all had drunk there was usually a good drop left, and the officer on duty was obliged to see it all thrown overboard. I observed that the men always threw it over the bulwark at exactly the same place near the poop. When I was next on duty I thought I should like to see where it went, so just as the men were lifting it up I walked up the steps leading to the poop; from there I saw a young scoundrel of a sailor-boy standing in the chains with a large bucket and as the men poured the grog over he caught it, and afterwards retailed it to the soldiers." Perhaps someone can tell us if it was ever a general custom in the Navy to make the men drink their grog at the tub, and if so, when the practice ceased.

The decision of the Admiralty to supply the ships of the Channel Squadron with "lyddite" shells should give us the lead of all nations in the matter of high explosives. We have known for some seven or eight years that it was possible to fire these projectiles from guns with cordite or with gunpowder, but the risk of premature explosion from chemical changes in the bursting charge has always, we have understood, been the reason why such shells have not before been supplied to ships. Apparently the authorities have satisfied themselves that there is no such danger, and although no doubt there will be those to raise an objection as in the case of the water-tube boilers, we believe the Admiralty will in this matter as in that, have public support. The explosion on board the Admiral Duperre will very likely be cited as a cause for alarm, but in regard to this affair it is to be noticed that we have not yet had a satisfactory statement of the facts. The story that the powder charges and the filled melinites shell were in the same magazine is quite incredible. Moreover, it is at least uncertain whether any melinite shell have yet been supplied to French ships. There was no truth in the report that the French ships used high explosives in forcing their way up to Bangkok, and the Japanese equally deny that they employed them at the Yalu. It is most probable, therefore, that by its present action the Admiralty have repeated the advance made when 4·7in. and 6in. quick-firers were supplied to our ships, and again with the provision of torpedo-boat destroyers. This will certainly be the case if it be true that a means has been found for ensuring penetration for these shells of four inches of armour.

The United States Naval Appropriation Bill has passed the Senate, though lopped of the fair proportions sanctioned by the House. Instead of the four battleships intended there will be but two, the cost of each of these being 3,750,000 dollars. Changes are made, too, in regard to the torpedo-boats. There will be three thirty-knot boats instead of five, and the cost is reduced to 800,000 dollars. The cost of the other ten torpedo-boats has been reduced from 800,000 dollars to 500,000. Hence grave disappointment to the party of rapid naval expansion. The clauses regarding the increase in the marine corps of 500 men and the enlistment of 1,000 additional seamen for the ships about to be commissioned remain in the bill.

While the preparations for floating defence are thus restricted, active work is going forward to make ready for the fortification of the coasts. The bill has passed the House, and will presently come before the Senate. General Flagler, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, and General Craighill, Chief of Engineers, are meanwhile busily engaged in preparing plans and specifications for the work. The total appropriation that has received preliminary sanction is 11,384,613 dollars, a little more than half of which is to be made available at the beginning of the next financial year, but the authorities are to make contracts with the remainder—5,342,179 dollars. The appropriation is not large enough to permit the fortification of the twenty-nine ports as intended, but particular attention will be paid to New York and San Francisco. The total number of guns required for the complete fortification of the ports is forty-four 16in., 245 12in., 257 10in. and 137 8in. Of this number there are already completed and partially completed by the Ordnance Department forty-four 12in., sixty-five 10in., and sixty-three 8in., and the Bethlehem Company is delivering guns under its contract to manufacture twenty-five 12in. guns, fifty 10in., and twenty-five 8in. Seven hundred 12in. mortars and twenty-four 10in. mortars, in addition to the carriages and emplacement for the guns and mortars, are also needed. The Bethlehem Iron Company is the only American firm that can turn out 16in. gun forgings, so in all probability it will receive the contract for the single gun of that calibre now proposed to be built; but the Carnegie Steel Company intends to lay down a gun-forging plant, and some spirited bidding may result in regard to smaller guns. The 16in. gun will weigh 110 tons, and be in a Harveyed or double-steel turret. Eighteen of these guns are ultimately proposed for New York and sixteen for San Francisco.

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Largest Sale in the World.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—The Late Lord Clyde.
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.
"Hunyadi János"
ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.
The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

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NOTICES.

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SANTAL MIDY

Relieves the scalding pain at once and **CURES** all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in **48 HOURS**

obtained from the best Mysore wood.

Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis

Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

Beware of imitations

Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and **SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.**

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"**CHEMICAL LABORATORY**, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"!
ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.
USE **ATKINSON'S** ONLY,
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

THE NEW "MAHARAJAH" HARMONIPHONE AND MUSICAL BOX.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENT,

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR OUR INDIAN CONSTITUENTS.

PLAYING 24 DISTINCT AIRS ON 4 CYLINDERS.

EXTRA SPARE CYLINDERS SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

EUROPEAN OR INDIAN MUSIC.

IN MASSIVE SOLID WOOD CASE, artistically inlaid with fancy coloured woods, forming a CONSPICUOUS and FASCINATING ORNAMENT, SPECIALLY SUITED FOR A PALACE OR DARBAR HALL.

Each Box has FOUR INTERCHANGEABLE CYLINDERS. Each playing Six distinct Airs, IN ALL PLAYING 24 SEPARATE AIRS.

WITH HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL TABLE, as illustrated, having drawers specially fitted to contain the spare cylinders when not in use. The Table and Box stand 48 inches in height, 46 inches in length and 27 inches in width.

We also supply THE SAME QUALITY HARMONIPHONE WITHOUT TABLE and measuring 36 inches in length, 18 inches in width and 14 inches in height.

THIS SPECIAL QUALITY OF HARMONIPHONE CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED FROM

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

R. DITMAR'S

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR ORM & PUNKAHPROOF ORM & PUNKAHPROOF ORM & PUNKAHPROOF OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8080.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR TABLE-LAMPS HANGING-LAMPS LANTERNS OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8715.
HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.

No. 8076.
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LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, t is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to his Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

Maltine
with COD LIVER OIL.
The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An elegant and palatable preparation."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

The MALTINE Manufacturing Co.,
LIMITED,
24 & 25 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

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